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Diwali Greetings

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(See Pages 4 & 5)

★ UNEASY HERITAGE ★

By Santha

A strange twist of fate brought Bala to the Charity Home which was founded in her name. But sanctuary was denied to her there, too.....

She had held my attention even when I first saw her. There was something—some aloofness and disinterestedness about her attitude which struck me as uncommon in a beggar and which immediately inspired sympathy. For beggar she, undoubtedly was, in her faded and torn saree of indistinguishable colour and the hungry and starved look on her face.

She sat a little apart from the other beggars who crowded together on the pavement of that long, bazar road which led to the sea and sands. I stopped at a betel-nut shop on the opposite side and watched her, my curiosity aroused. I noticed she never begged. She did not once stretch out her hand in supplication for charity. She sat stone-still looking vacantly into space, seeing nothing, feeling nothing.

Impelled by curiosity I moved forward. I crossed the street, and approaching her, drew out my purse and threw some money on her lap. She raised her head and looked up at me, surprise and a faint indignation on her face. Her features, I noted with pleasant surprise, were regular though her cheeks were sunken and there was a deep gash right across her forehead. Her eyes were singularly bright like those of a sick and fevered person or—it suddenly occurred to me, a lunatic. She picked up the coins I had thrown down and slowly got to her feet.

She looked me full in the eyes and drawing herself up with a wistful and appealing dignity handed me back the money saying "I am not a beggar, sir, you may take back your money." Realizing I had made an awful blunder and insulted some poor self-respecting woman, I hastily murmured an apology. "It does not matter, sir" she said "I never beg, but I would be grateful if you can lend me some money." I stared at her and almost in a daze dropped the coins I had taken back into her outstretched hand and hurriedly left the place . . .

The next evening I saw her again and at the same place. I was accompanied this time by my friend Suresh who eversince I had laughingly mentioned this singular woman had betrayed a feverish curiosity to see her. We stood at the same little betel nut shop and I pointed her out to him. He looked at her as if he were seeing a ghost, his face a study in shocked and pained surprise. "Good Heavens!" he ejaculated, "It is she." It was my turn to be surprised and on the way home I pressed him for an explanation. "Wait," he said, "Let us get home first. I want to write some letters at once and send a telegram." As soon as we reached our rooms, he went straight to his desk and wrote his letters and the telegram and despatched the boy to the post office with them.

"Do you know who that wretched woman is?" he asked, throwing himself on the sofa.

"No. But you seem to."

"Yes, I know her, or at least, I knew her. But this is not she. It is her ghost."

I looked at him perplexed. He explained himself.

"I meant only that it were happier she was dead than living. I only wonder that a God of Mercy should have allowed her to live. I suppose it is Fate . . . b'ind, stupid, unfeeling Fate shuffling the cards of destiny and dealing out the wrong one to the wrong person. Her entire life has been a huge, hideous, woeful failure . Listen."

*

Her name was Bala and she was the daughter of a rich old Zamindar's only son. Her grand-father and his father before him had been very prosperous in their time but her grand-father had ruined his life and money by indiscreet speculation and had died leaving his son heir to nothing but a debt of nearly half a lakh of rupees. Her father had throughout his life carried the stigma of a wastrel parent with him. He had sold all his lands and property, and accepted a clerkship somewhere but his relatives were on him like demons of destruction and made him resign. What! A Zamindar's son work for a living! Preposterous!

"It was false pride, of course The man had no roots to support him—no money, no job and two children, and one of them a daughter. And you know what a marriage means among such people? Dowry give-and-take and all that sort of thing. Well, that marriage just about ruined him, I think. He borrowed, of course—borrowed a lot of money, satisfied his grasping relatives and killed himself. It was hard on the son, poor fellow. He and I were good friends. A suicide-father, a negative bank balance and with no power to earn his living. Not an enviable position was it? But he defied his relatives and made good somehow, plucky fellow."

"And what happened to the girl?"

"Oh! She was given away in marriage, as I told you. And Zamindari traditions demanded she be married to an eligible relative. From her childhood she was dedicated to that alliance first as a pledge between the two families, then a bond, and at last, a victim."

Her life at home had not been a happy one. Money, money . . . money all the time. Never ending, ceaseless talk about it. Or, if it was not money, it was debt. She didn't understand much of it. She only knew it brought shame and horror even to strong men like her father and brother.

"She was married to Seth", continued Suresh, "I knew him too. A debauchee. He was not good to lick the dust of her feet."

There was silence for long minutes. Suresh flicked his cigarette ash and proceeded with the story.

Three years after her marriage Bala bore a still-born child. She was glad the little boy had not lived even to breathe for a moment the atmosphere of her home. Happiness there never had been. Even as a bride she had learnt the humiliating truth—her husband was a drunkard and a gambler. She saw with horror the capital of that gentle old man, Seth's father, frittered away in dice and in cups. Poor Bala had prayed to be denied the joys of motherhood and had watched with dismay the first nauseating symptoms of her pregnancy. "Oh, God, let me die . . . let me die." she had prayed again and again till the very words had lost their meaning.

Three months later the little boy had been born, dead. Lying weak and helpless in her room, she had heard her father-in-law borrowing his first hundred rupees from Kannichetty, the fabulously rich money-lender. Debt! No! Oh, No! She jumped from her cot regardless of her weak condition and tottered to the window.

"No, No please", she had said weakly but with a mad light in her eyes. "Tear up that deed, father. I beg of you."

He looked at her quietly. "There is no other way, my child" he said.

It seemed as if good fortune would never befall that family. It started with a hundred rupees, but how quickly the debt grew! It was like the proverbial widow's curse. Through good and ill it was always with her. Money-lenders flocked to her house. They abused, they threatened, . . . and still she went on borrowing from newer and newer and money-lenders. Her father-in-law died and money had to be borrowed to pay for the funeral. Her husband's gambling debts grew.

She was twenty now but looked ten years older. Her lovely body was thin and emaciated and her eyes had become the eyes of a mad woman.

Suresh looked thoughtful.

"I do believe she was a bit mad even then. Nothing of her former self remained. Her heart was an inferno of futility and frustration. She was living in the same street as we. She used to come home often. She talked about debt almost as if it were something to be proud of. Yes, there was no doubt her mind was even then unhinged."

She went on borrowing. There was no other way. She borrowed from money-lenders, from friends, from neighbours, from relatives and even from servants of other houses. She became stranger to shame, impervious to criticism and good advice, deaf to scorn and abuse.

Suresh's voice grew quiet.

"I remember it was a dark night" he went on "pouring rain. She came to our house, borrowed ten rupees from mother and went away. . . .But there was an accident. She was knocked down by a passing car."

"But she survived the accident too, it seems."

"Yes. Fate again, I suppose. But she lost her memory. She didn't remember anything, not even her name."

"Her husband?"

"He went to fetch her home. But she didn't recognise him and refused to go back with him. She left the hospital that night, to God knows where."

"That was the last time you saw her?"

"Yes, though I heard of her now and then. But it was impossible to trace her whereabouts. You know, the curious thing was though she had lost her memory she "remembered the habit of borrowing. An uneasy heritage from a tragic past. It would be funny if it were not so tragic."

"And what happened to the husband?"

"A miracle. His luck turned. He gambled in business and made I believe quite a lot of money. He died about eleven years ago and stipulated in his will that all his money should go to Bala if she were living and could be found. But if she was not found within ten years after his death, it should all be utilised to build a beggars' charity home to be called after her."

"Good Heavens! Don't tell me this Bala Charity Home is the same?"

"Yes, it is. Awful, isn't it, that she should be unearthed just now when it is one year too late? Well, there it is again.. Fate, or Destiny or Chance or whatever you call it. She can't get the money, of course. But I have wired to her brother to come and take her away." He stopped and mused, "Funny thing, Life. It would not be so bad if it were a tragedy. But it isn't. It is a damned farcical melodrama. which is the worst kind of play."

We both got up feeling cramped and stiff. His story had taken us almost to dawn.

We finished our morning breakfast and hurried to the market-place. There were a few beggars there but Bala was not one of them. We went a little further up, we searched in the by-streets, but not a trace of her could be found. As we were returning disappointed and crest-fallen, we saw two young men in khaki uniforms helping up some of the beggars. They had white caps on and right across the band in front in black lettering were the words "Bala Charity Home."

Struck by a sudden thought we rushed in a taxi to the newly-built Bala Charity Home. We knew it well. I was, as a matter of fact, a representative of the firm of masons who had undertaken the building of the Home. It stood on the outskirts of the city and the manager welcomed us with a smile. We requested to be shown a list of the beggars who had been brought in the day before and that morning. We were not disappointed.

Two women had been brought in—one of them a "woman middle-aged, suffering from shock and loss of memory. Name not known (to be examined by Dr. S——)." Permission was granted for us to be taken round the Home. The beggars were all assembled in the central hall. It was mid-day and food was being served. We went twice along the rows of beggars scanning each face, but in vain. Bala had disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed her up. Noting our evident disappointment, our burly guide asked us if he could be of some help. We made our request—did he know what had happened to the woman who was brought in the day before who was supposed to have lost her memory? He burst out into a loud laugh.

"I should think I do, Sir. She walked out on us."

We pressed him for an explanation.

"Don't ask me why, sir. It's a mystery to me myself." He leaned forward confidentially. "The woman was mad, sir, stark raving mad. Lost her memory! No, sir. She didn't have one to lose. You should have seen what happened, sir. We laughed fit to burst our sides. Why, the woman refused the sari and food we gave her."

"What!"

"Ha! I knew it would surprise you, sir. That strange, she was. We gave her the sari and she says, 'No, thank you, she is not a beggar and does not take charity but could we kindly lend her some money to buy some necessary things! Ha ha ha. . ."

He laughed again and again and the echoes drifted past us into the wide open pursuing that fugitive figure which had escaped us.

NEW UNIFORM FOR BRITISH TROOPS

Battle-dress and other uniforms now worn by British troops at home and overseas are to be smartened up, reports the "Daily Mail." They will include shirts to match the colour of the cloth and collars and ties to suit open-neck tunics. A War Office spokesman admitted that in a few days an official announcement will be made on the subject of new uniforms. The new uniform will mean that rankers and N.C.O.'s in battle-dress will be rigged out in a uniform similar to that now worn by officers in battle-dress—open-neck tunic, with shirt, collar and tie to match.

MONTGOMERY'S PROPOSALS

Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, careless of what he himself wears, is directly responsible for giving the British tommy his khaki shirt, collar and tie, writes the "Daily Herald."

For many years proposals have been under consideration and turned down under various pretexts. Now Monty has demanded improvement on the ground that it will put his men on a basis of sartorial equality with the Americans and add to morale.

Ministry of Supply officials got in touch with manufacturers, provided materials, ordered goods and already large quantities have been delivered to different army clothing depots. Issue will start almost at once. Shirts of the new pattern will be given to troops in exchange for their old ones as they become due for new garments. When supplies become greater, there may be unit issues.

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FUTURE OF THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

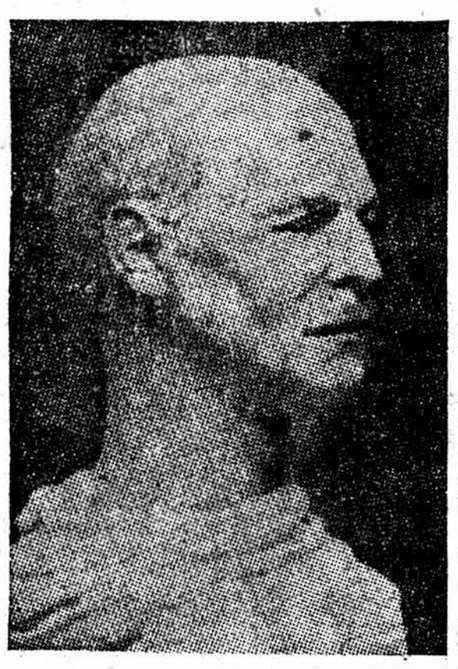
By A. L. ROWSE

In this forthright article (reproduced from the "World Review"), the author makes a searching analysis of the future prospects of the British Labour Party: "The truth is that it is rotted out with sentimentality, second-rateness and senility". The Party suffers lamentably from lack of leadership as also of young blood. "The so-called intellectuals are the worst and most deleterious element."

The Labour Party is so good at giving the worst possible impression of itself for ever bent upon washing its dirty linen in public—such yards of it, and usually looking a great deal dirtier than it really is—always quarrelling with itself, and leaving the clever old Tories, who keep mum about their own divisions, to steal a march on it, never neglecting an opportunity to throw away its chances if it possibly can—that one has in fairness to that of the threshold to remember what is right with it, before one goes on to discuss what is wrong.

At heart the Labour Movement—like the great solid block of the English working class, of whom it mainly consists—is sound and has made a magnificent contribution to winning the war. One must never forget that, Lloyd George makes the point in his memoirs of the last war that a modern war cannot be conducted against the wishes, or without the active co-operation, of the working classes. (Idiots, who would divest the German people at large of any responsibility for the war, might reflect upon that—if they are capable of reflecting about anything.) In this war the Labour Movement has taken a far greater part in running the country, has shouldered a much greater share of responsibility than in the last. And on the whole everyone must admit, it has done it well.

In the last war there was a great Carnot "l'organisateur de



Mr. Attlee
Leader of the party—and wax work!

tion, a considerable number of strikes, with all the ill-feeling that leads to, especially among the men at the front. In this war all that has been at a minimum: a very great achievement while still retaining the fundamental basis of a free society. After all, we have not become a totalitarian state, in spite of the prophets: we have done what we have by agreement. We owe it to the good sense of our people, to the sense of responsibility of the Trade Unions, and to the Labour leaders, above all to one among them—Ernest Bevin.

Bevin's Achievement

When the history of this war comes to be written, I have no doubt as a historian that the man who will emerge as having made the greatest contribution to winning the war, after Mr. Churchill himself, is Mr. Bevin. Just consider his achievement. He has mobilised not only the total man-power, but the woman-power, of this country with the minimum of fuss and disturbance. We cannot here go into how it has been done the instinctive sense of the people, the reliance upon their soundness, the experience, the tact, the skill and imagination. There is little enough gratitude in politics, but a historian ought to be able to recognise a great man when he sees one. (To think that this country under the business men, should have chosen a Ramsay MacDonald and a Baldwin in 1931, against a Bevin and a Churchill! We deserve everything that has come home to us since.) In addition to organising the whole labour-power of the country, Mr. Bevin has taken the opportunity to give organisation and Trade Union conditions to previously unorganised workers like those in the catering trade. The French Revolution called the great Carelot "l'organisateur de la victoire". Our own organiser of victory has not ceased to be a good Trade Unionist.

The truth is that in this war the great bulk of the awkward and difficult work—some people call it the dirty work—of the home front has been shouldered by the Labour leaders. They are thoroughly patriotic men, and do not complain at that; they realise that it is natural that these sectors of the home front should fall to their lot: they can deliver the goods. On the other side, the conservative classes have made immense financial and social sacrifices to do their duty by the country.

Other Labour Ministers

Similar contributions on the home front have been made by the other Labour ministers. Second only to Bevin has been the job—again the awkward, tricky, thoroughly upleasant, but essential job—accomplished at the Home Office by Herbert Morrison. A much better Home Secretary, it may be said, than Sir John Anderson made; and one who has never feared to risk unpopularity by making us face unpleasant facts. He has got the maximum of response out of the country. Dalton at the Board of Trade has had a similar task—making short supplies go round, directing them where most needed, cutting our coats, or rather our trousers, according to the cloth—and done it with equal success. A man of force and ability, like Lord Woolton, a trained economist, he has been the right man in the right job.

No doubt Mr. Attlee, if not a forceful figure, has made a useful contribution, in the Cabinet and in negotiation: a singularly selfless man, totally disinterested, with sound practical judgment, he carries authority and influence as a negotiator by that very fact. The one Labour Minister concerned with the active conduct of the war, A. V. Alexander at the Admiralty, is known to be a first-class administrator, a man of drive and character; on the technical side he must be well up to his job to have retained the confidence of Mr. Churchill in the latter's own favourite post.

There you have, in those five men, the Labour Party's essential contribution to the leadership of the country in the war. There are others who have done admirable work—particularly Tom Johnstone, Secretary for Scotland, and Chuter Ede at the Ministry of Education. But practically all the men of ability in the Labour Party in Parliament—with one notable exception, Mr. Shinwell, who refused office—have been recruited to the government. On the whole the Party in Parliament has backed up its leaders in the war effort. But there is hardly anyone else of any real ability, outside those, left in the ranks of the Party in Parliament. That is a very significant, and deplorable, situation. It raises grave questions about the future of the Party: whether it is in a healthy state, whether it is an effective political instrument as it is, whether it can be made any better, whether it is capable of conducting the affairs of the country if it got (by mistake) a majority or whether it ever will be.

It is when you look at the condition of the Party itself, in Parliament and throughout the country, its "form' and the way it conducts its own affairs, that the gravest doubts arise.

Lack Of Leadership

All modern politics goes to show that it is a matter of transcendent importance for a Party whether it has the right leader or not: whether it is a Roosevelt or a Hoover, a Woodrow Wilson or a Harding, a Chamberlain or a Churchill. The Labour Party has not yet woken up to that elementary truth. It does not seem even to care. It has two really big men, either of whom would make a first-class leader and could command the confidence of the nation: Bevin and Morrison. Bevin is the bigger man and the more powerful. But he is older and less flexible and it is possible that Morrison would be a more suitable leader. He would certainly set in motion that thorough overhaul of the Labour machine, which is necessary if it is ever to be an effective political instrument. That is why all the old dug-outs are so dead set against him.

Because the Labour Movement cannot make up its mind, it chooses to present itself to the country with Mr. Attlee as leader: a well-meaning, excellent man with no personality, who—since the truth must be told—makes no impression on the country whatever. A Party which chooses to throw away its chances like that does no seriously mean business. It does not want power, and power is what politics is about. There can be no point therefore in wasting time with a Party which does not mean to be effective, does not even want to be.

But that is not an isolated instance: it is characteristic of the Labour Party all through. Last year it had the opportunity of making Mr. Morrison its Treasurer; a most important post which might have given him some chance of putting the Party organisation in order and giving it a new spirit. The Party, with its eyes open, chose Arthur Greenwood. The truth must be said by someone: the Labour Party has nothing whatever to expect from Mr. Greenwood, neither a new impulse nor a new spirit. And the worst of all signs of its demoralisation is that it knows that perfectly well, and yet goes on to turn down a Morrison for a Greenwood. A Party that does that sort of thing does not mean business and is certainly unfit for power

Party Of Old Men

But that is characteristic of the Labour Party through and through and from top to bottom. The truth is that it is rotted out with sentimentality, second-rateness and senility. A Party which pretends to offer a new lead to youth and point the way to progress is in fact, a party of old men. It has a far higher average age than the Conservatives in Parliament. Over a score of the small number of Labour M.P.s are septuagenarians; one ripe old gentleman of (I think) eighty-six has declared he has no intention of giving up his seat. The bulk of the remaining Labour members are in their sixties.

Even more important than the age question is the question of their competence to be Members of Parliament at all. The plain fact must be admitted that the bulk of Labour M.P.s are not sufficiently educated to take an informed or useful part in conducting the affairs of a great country. Most of them know something about the coal mines or unemployment benefit—often from personal experience—or local government or social services; and that is something. But the great bulk of them are uneducated men and completely at sea in the great issues of foreign or imperial policy. Look how hopelessly ignorant they are about the affairs of the Commonwealth, or of the Empire or India; or our relations with other powers; or the complex problems of currency (which sank them once before in 1931!) or trade regulation; or for that matter of education. Most of them have come to look to the Prime Minister as a sort of headmaster of an elementary school of which they are the scholars and occasionally ask him how to pronounce some word in the English language. And that about represents the correct state of affairs.

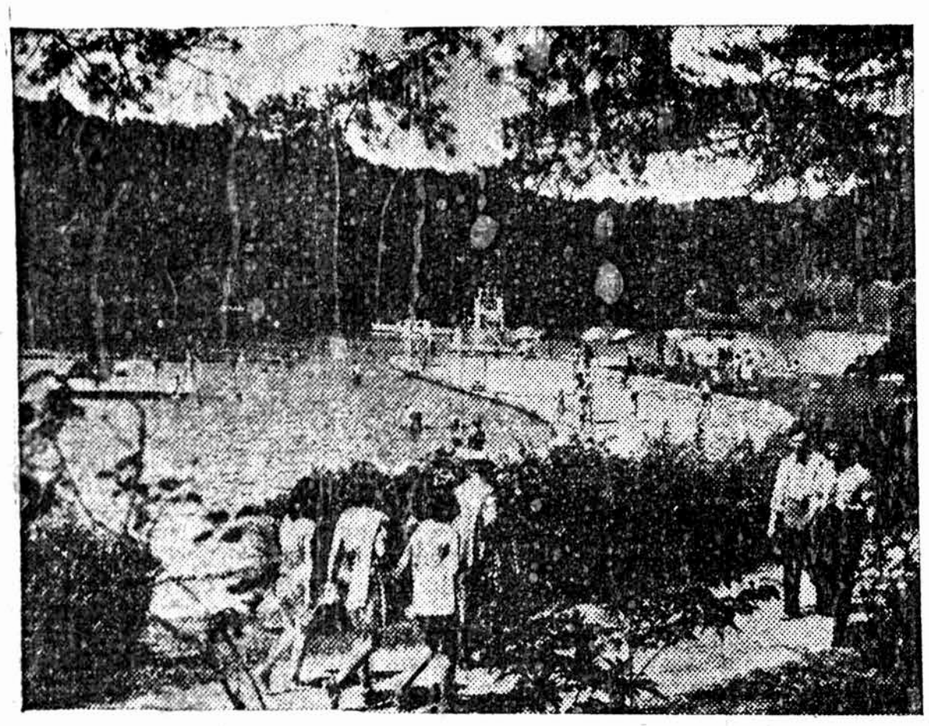
Coma Of Incompetence

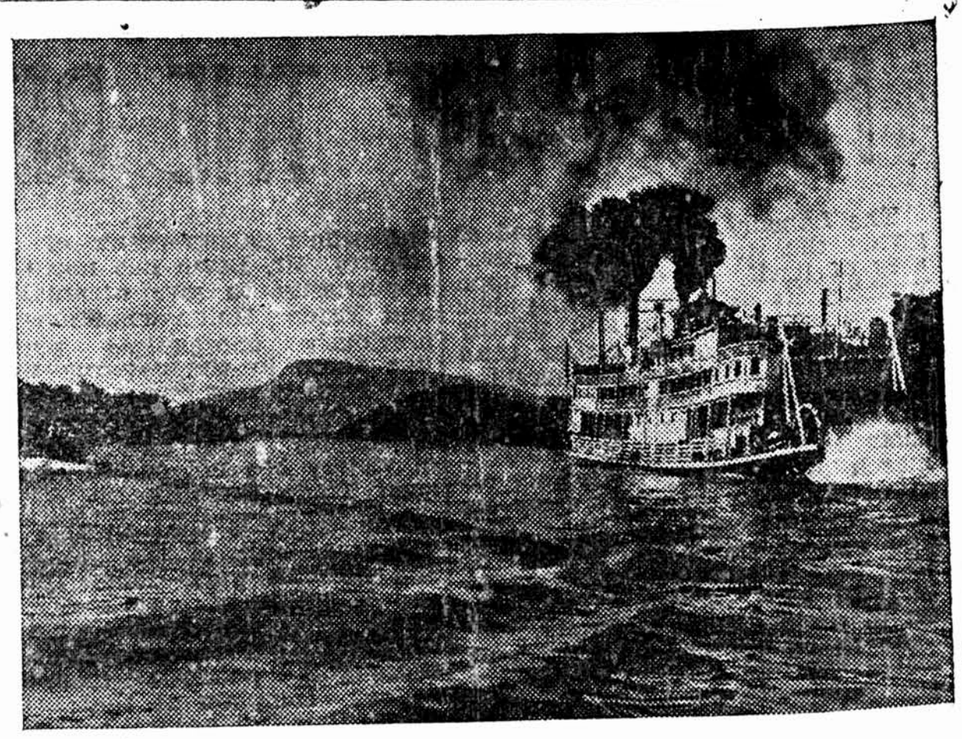
It would not matter so much if this were true only of the Labour Party in Parliament, for then there might be some hope of its being remedied. It is true of the Party throughout the country: it is in a paralytic coma of incompetence. It does not want to be effective; it does not want to do anything. Quite naturally and inevitably, with an infallible nose for failure, it goes for the second-rate or third-rate, always against the first-rate, and, if it possibly can, it goes for the nth rate. Just look at the candidates it chooses. The local Labour Party will always go for an old-timer rather than for anyone with ability and promise. When I gave up my candidature for Penryn and Falmouth—for one cannot indefinitely waste one's energy trying to get a paralytic corpse to move—I was hopeful of getting one of the ablest young journalists in London to succeed me, a magnificent speaker, with a strong West Country pull: he would almost certainly have won that seat. The local Labour people allowed a candidate of that calibre to slip through their fingers—they would—and they haven't got a candidate yet. The plain fact is, that the Party is paralysed with incompetence. It has no sense of power whatever; it does not mean business and it throws away all its chances.

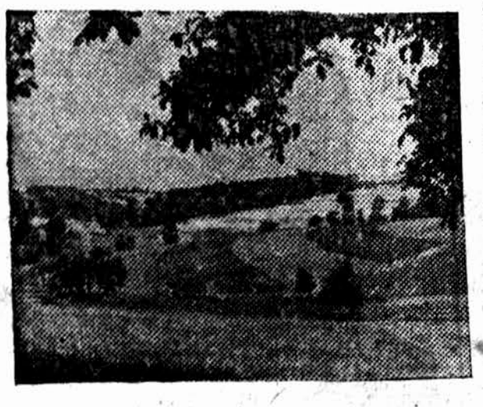
Prof. Harold Laski.
"Intellectuals are the worst and most deleterious element".

And yet I cannot help feeling—as I have felt in all the past decade of approaching danger—that it ought to be doing its duty by its responsibility to the country that it owes it to the millions of gallant young men who have been brought into such danger by the ill-conduct of our affairs in the past; and who are now having to lay down their lives for it, to give them a better deal in the way of guidance and leadership. We owe them the very best we have got; nothing is too good for them—and this is what the Labour Party offers them: an Arthur Greenwood on one side, an Aneurin Bevan on the other; a Rhys Davies or a W. A. Robinson of N.U.D.A.W. It is simply disgraceful.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)







THE story of the Tennessee Valley Authority—TVA, as it is known to most Americans—is a story of a way to a better and more abundant life.

The great TVA "experiment" that began during the early 1930's is an experiment no longer to the people of that area of south-east United States known as the Tennessee River country. They have seen with their own eyes what many of them would not have believed possible, a renaissance of withered and wasted land, a harnessing of the forces of nature, and a resurgence of spirit and hope.

By 1930 half of the 2,60,00,000 acres of forest that once covered the Tennessee River Valley had been cut away, 300 years of intense cultivation of row crops had leached the soil, and heavy rains had left the countryside barren and deeply gullied. Ten lakhs of acres of land lay idle, another 15 lakhs of acres were on the borderline of idleness, and 45 lakhs of acres were in need of intensive reconditioning.

The standard of life for many people of the Valley, which takes in parts of seven American States and has a population of 25 lakhs, was much lower than that of the average American. The area was in many minds synonymous with cotton and tobacco sharecropping. and with isolated, deprived, and uneducated hill people.

Landscape Changes

The U. S. Government moved into the Tennessee Valley on May 18, 1933, with a programme to control the floods that had so long been a menace to life and property, to rehabilitate the land that was slowly turning to desert. to plan new forests, to manufacture low-cost electricity for homes, farms and industrial plants, to produce fertilisers to revitalise the soil and to establish waterways for the cheap transport of freight. It was to co-ordinate this vast effort that the Tennessee Valley Authority was created.

Development of the Tennessee Valley progressed with amazing speed over a period of ten years. A system of great dams and lakes changed both the landscape and the way of life of many Valley residents. Today the trend toward soil exhaustion is checked. New and valuable forms of fertilisers have been produced, tested and made available to farmers of 29 states.

In the seven years between 1933 and 1940, 11 crores of young trees were transplanted from TVA nurseries to deforested areas. and more than 5,00,-000 of acres of farm land were terraced to check erosion of topsoil. Forty-four thousand TVA test-demonstration farms have been designated in the Valley and the surrounding States.

Inland Waterway Created

Navigation is now possible on the Tennessee River where boats and barges could not travel ten years ago. When TVA was created, the Tennessee River channel from Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee joins the Ohio River, to Wilson Dam, in Alabama, 260 miles upstream, had a depth of 4 feet. From Wilson Dam to Chattancoga, Tennessee. 204 miles further upstream, the depth was only two feet. Today, although projected flood control is not yet complete, a six-foot channel exists along the entire 464-mile stretch, and development of the entire channel from Paducah to Knoxville, a distance of 650 miles, to its full navigable depth of nine feet is progressing rapidly.

Traffic on the river had grown enormously. The freight, moving mainly by barges, consists primarily of wheat, lumber. pig-iron, coal, power machinery, motor cars and petroleum products. Traffic increased from 2,25,-00,000 ton-miles in 1933 to 7,07,00,000 ton-miles in 1939, not including transpoet of large quantities of sane and gravel. During the first nine months of 1943, 14,86,00,000 ton-miles of freight passed over the waterway. representig more than double the 1939 volume.

Chain Of Lakes

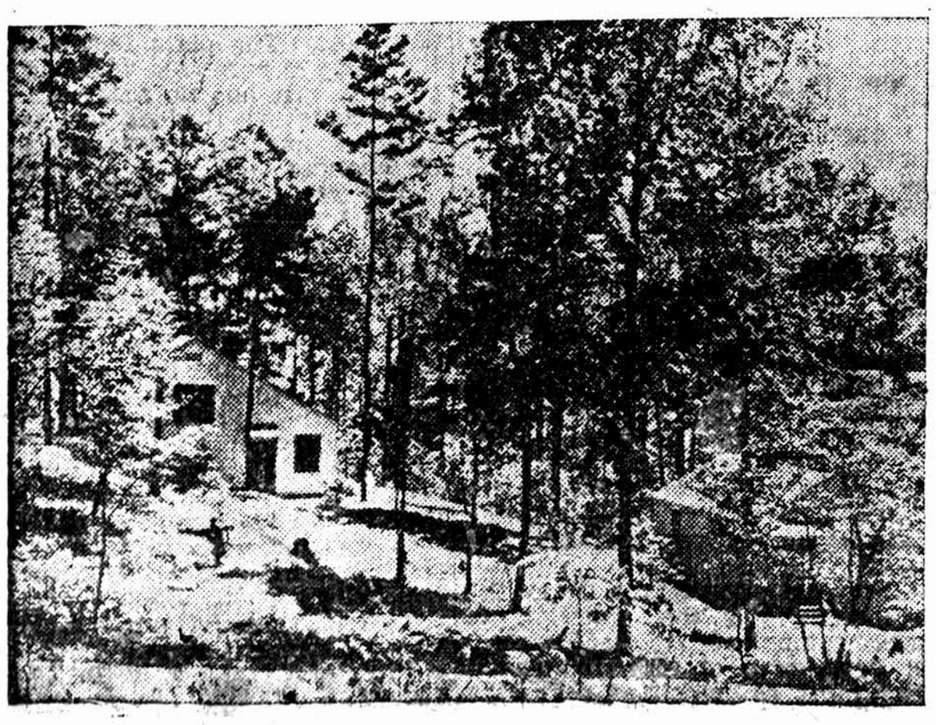
The chain of lakes created by the imposing system of dams plays a vital role in flood control. Water that formerly tumbled through the Valley washing out crops, homes, schools, bridges and highways is now held in check and released only as needed. The complete resrvoirs make it possible to reduce flood crests not only on the Tennessee River but also on the Ohio River and on America's greatest inland waterway. the Mississipi.

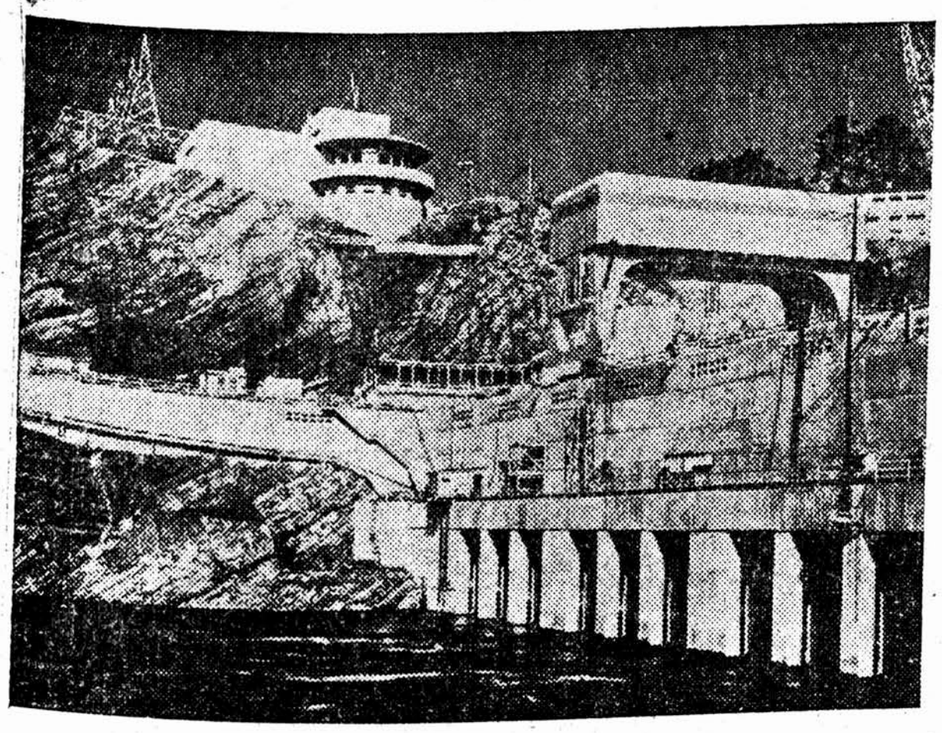
T V A

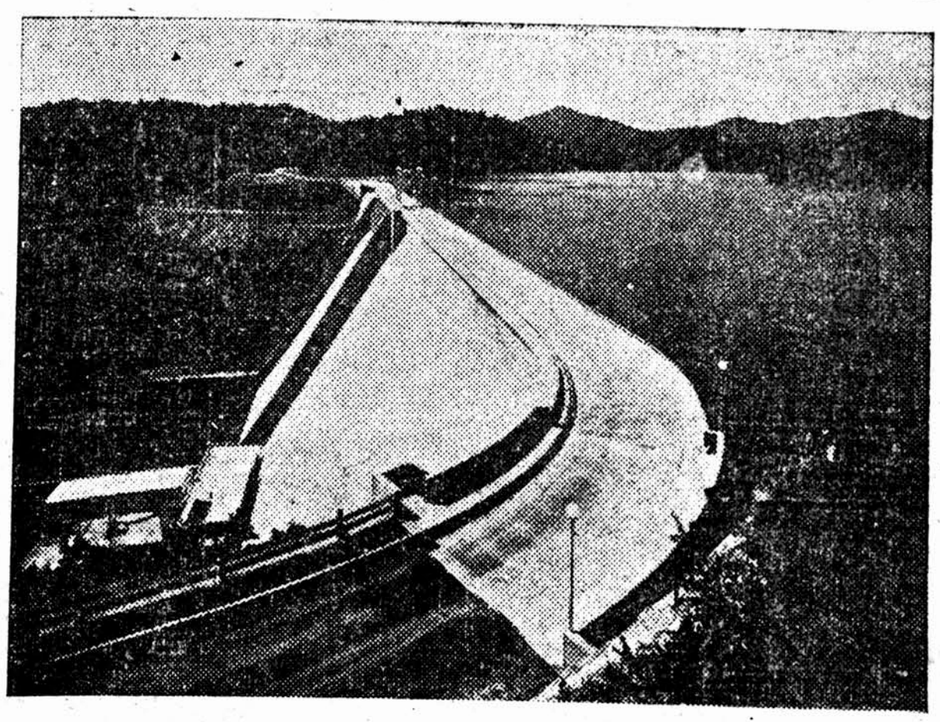
For description of

The Tennessee Valley includes, in addition to the Tennessee River, such tributaries as the Clinch, the Hiwassee, the Holston, the French Broad, the Little Tennessee, the Watauga, the Ocoee and the Nottely Rievrs. On these rivers TVA is today operating a score of dams, some of them among the world's greatest. One, the Wilson Dam, was acquired from the U. S. Army as a heritage of the 1914-1918 war; four others were purchased from private utility companies. The rest were constructed by TVA during the past ten years and eight of these have been completed since the start of the present war.

By January 1941, TVA hydro-electric and steam generating plants had a total capacity of 10,17,000 kilo-







watts. By January 1944, the capacity had risen to more than 16,40,000 kilowatts, and TVA generators alone were producing half as much power for war uses as all electric generators in the United States turned out in the last war. 900 crores of kilowatt hours of electricity were generated by TVA in 1943. Nearly 30 per cent of this total was distributed by 128 municipal and co-operative electric system servicing 5,23,262 customers.

Power Network

Today TVA power flows far beyond the Valley into regions bordering the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes in the northern United States. That power is building ships in the southern city of Decatur, Alabama, and bomber planes in Nashville, in the neighbouring State of Tennessee. It flows to great aluminium and electro-metallurgical plants whose products are vital to war production. It supplies energy to plants that are producing ammonium nitrate, synthetic ammonia, pure elemental phosphorous, calcium carbide, highly concentrated phosphatic fertilisers and phosphate ore. It is making kaolin clay into spark plugs and radio equipment, processing copper, maganese and zinc, manufacturing electrodes, metal dies, ferro-alloys, sulphuric acid, methyl alcohol, acetic acid, and even soldiers' uniforms

Blueprint For Better World

Pictures See Page 18

But today's concentration of the Tennessee Valley's productive power on materials of war is temporary. Long-range objectives of TVA are a better life and a more industrious and efficient people.

Greatest Beneficiary

In no single field will TVA's accomplishments be felt more than in agriculture. By controlling flood waters, checking erosion and providing fertilisers to revitalise the soil, TVA has made possible a prosperous farm economy that did not exist previously for most of the Valley residents.

The 44,000 farms selected as demonstration sites have received free super-phosphate fertilisers produced by TVA nitrate plants, in return for which the owners have agreed to follow prescribed crop rotation practices and approved farming methods. In one county in the state of Tennessee the use of 65 per cent superphosphate increased their production of eggs, milk and meat by 32 per cent. Test demonstration farms in Tennessee using five pounds of the fertiliser per acre showed a 12-per cent increase in production of the same commodities. In the Great Lakes state of Ohio, 14 test demonstration farms maintained 30 per cent more livestock because fertilisers effectively increased pasture and grain crops.

Other results on these farms were: an upswing of 30 per cent in butterfat sales per cow, of 11 per cent in lambs raised per ewe, of 12 per cent in eggs sold per hen and of 66 per cent in milk and cream sold per cow. In the southern state of Texas, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico, TVA experiments were conducted at the great King Ranch. It was found that a square mile of treated range supported 62 heifers, while the same area of untreated land would support only 43 heifers. Animals on land treated with superphosphate also gained more weight in a year and produced more calves.

Fight Against Erosion

"Cultivation crops"—tobacco, cotton maize etc.,—have begun to give way to legumes such as clover and soya beans, which build up the soil and prevent washing. Contour plowing, which eliminates downhill furrows and consequent erosion, is becoming a common sight, and farmers are individually terracing hillsides and reclaiming washed-out gullies. TVA and associated state agricultural agencies have impressed upon conservative farmers of the Valley the need for more varied cash crops to raise their incomes, which for many years have been considerably below the level of other parts of the United States. Larger cash incomes mean more clothing and other necessities of life.

Rural electrification has given to Tennessee Valley farmers power with which to operate labour-saving, time-saving and money-saving machinery. They are learning how to raise better livestock, fruits and vegetables to vary their traditionally limited and badly-balanced diet of pork and maize.

A quick-freezing process for preserving farm produce was developed jointly by TVA and Tennessee agricultural agencies and a freezing plant was acquired by a farmers' co-operative group in 1940. Among other achievements, TVA scientists evolved a method of quick-freezing wild blackberries, a crop that had been largely wasted. Subsequently neighbouring processors froze and stored several million pounds of the berries.

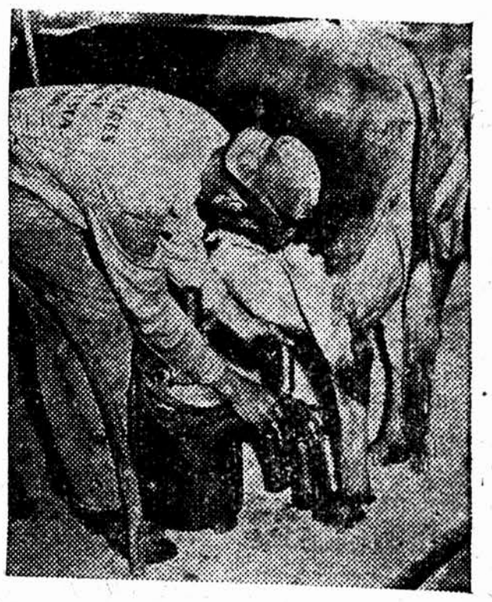
Six experimental stations were set up to study community and home dehydration of foods. Cabinets for the accelerated aging of meat were devised, and a number of them are now in regular use. A cottonseed pressure cooker for extracting oil was developed by TVA and is now being employed in 11 cotton mills. Community storage refrigerators have been set up in towns throughout the region

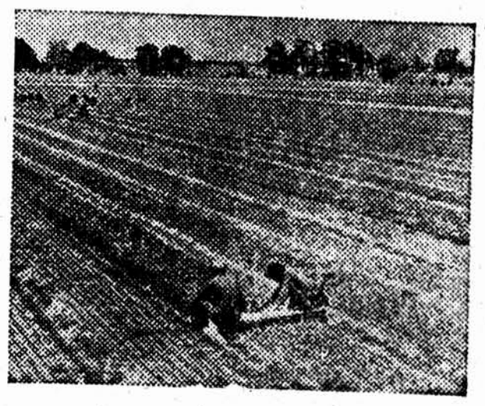
New types of agricultural machinery especially adapted to Valley conditions and new farming techniques have been employed on demonstration farms and made available to the farmers.

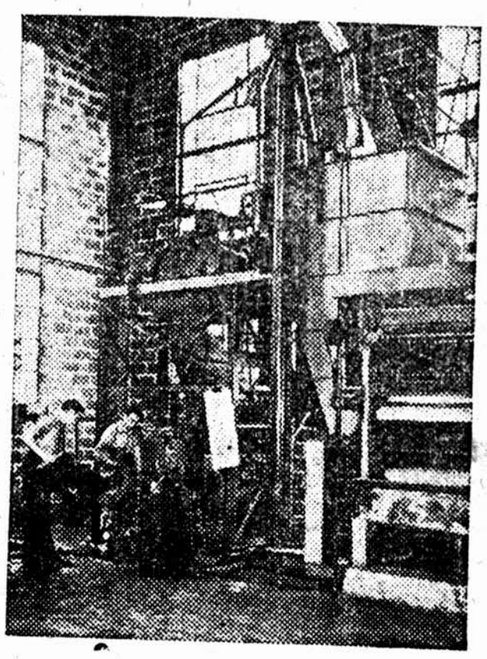
Health, Housing And Recreation

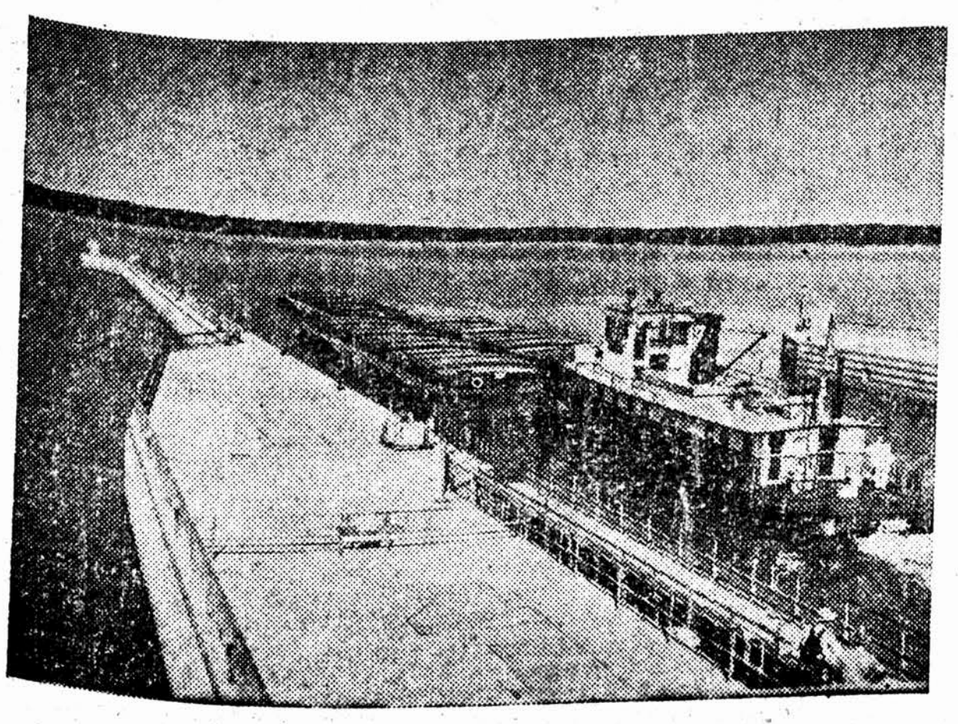
Considerable responsibility for health, housing and recreation has been assumed by TVA. For the thousands of workers who went to outlying sites to build the dams, for many families who had to move from low ground now covered by water and for the war workers who have moved into the area since 1941, TVA has built homes and communities. In collaboration with various Valley states TVA has provided parks and recreational opportunities along the newly-created lakeshores.

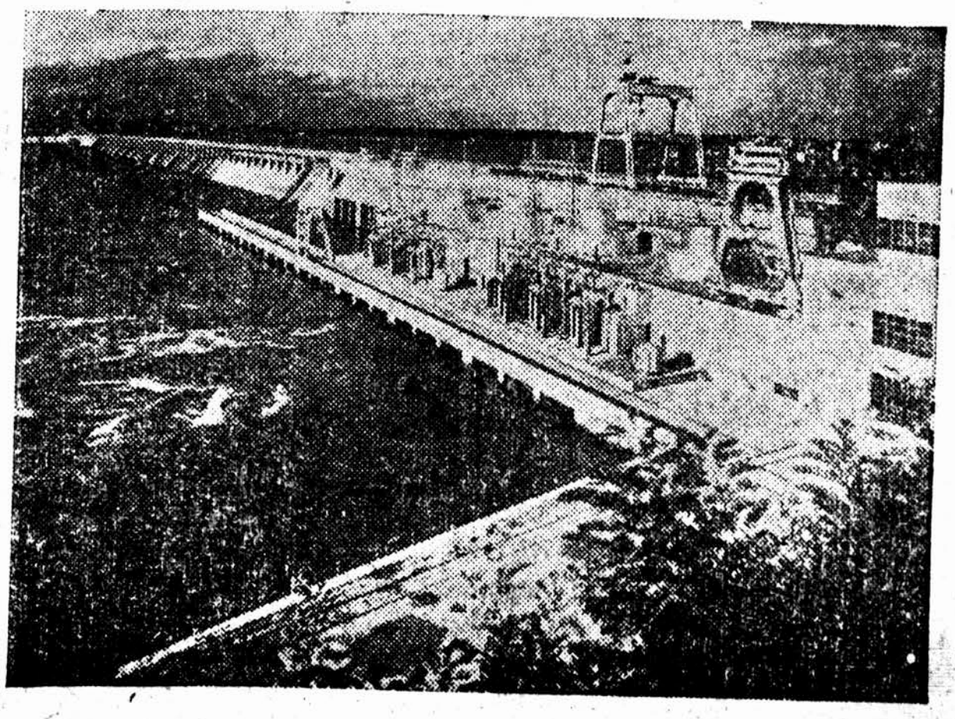
Today the annual income of the farmers of the Tennessee Valley is double what it was ten years ago From a one-crop farm country this predominantly cotton area is being converted into a balanced agrarian economy. The people are better fed and better clothed than ever before. They are happier and better citizens. —U.S.O.W.I











British Women At War

'WE'LL NEVER BE THE SAME AGAIN'!

By MARY SEATON

British women have been uprooted, drilled, directed, bereaved and married during war.

We have in the past four and a half years endured shocks and enjoyed adventures unknown in peace. How have we changed? What do we hope for in peace?

After setting forth these two questions I find myself slightly appalled by the scope of their answers. As a reporter I have "covered" raids in all our northern cities; I have tramped through factories even with Mrs. Roosevelt and many of our own smaller fry; I have known personal grief; I have interviewed hundreds of women on every conceivable subject—domestic, political, international—under every conceivable condition. Yet here I sit, fidgeting with impotence at the prospect of telescoping into a few hundred words the vast, majestic story of how our twenty millions have matured in war. An unprofessional confession? Admittedly. But the effort of clambering out of the stream, of standing back to survey the landscape as a whole is considerable.

On The Eve Of War

British women as a whole did not expect war. The politically-minded nucleus who warned us of it went unheeded. For many thousands, conditions were bad—there were slums, unemployment insecurity. And among the more fortunate there flourished a curious disease psychologists called suburban-neurosis—the shut-in box-up frustration of living unfruitful lives in small townships of red brick villas. We women kept ourselves very much to ourselves. Few of us were politically curious or conscious. We mostly voted as our husbands did.

Among those outside the suburban category—the youngsters, the professional workers—there was a certain amount of revolt against convention and authority. The hangover of the 1920's—with the cult of copious drinking and easy loving perfected by the Bright Young Things—produced a restlessness, an urge to go rushing round the countryside in high-speed cars, a tendency to indulge in unsatisfactory affairs, an energy which bounded from surrealism to careers all round the human clock.....Yes, young women were active; but they were not particularly happy: Few had any philosophy of life.

The outbreak of war brought many of us a sense of personal affront. We sensed our lives would be immensely interfered with. We resented imminent separation from those we loved. Then we began considering the issues. We felt a little ashamed. Many thousands of us rushed off and volunteered for Women's Services, which were still creaking through their very first growing pains. We saw our brothers and husbands off to the Services and felt conscious of sharing the drama of it all. These were momentous times we reflected. We must not let down our country, our menfolk, ourselves. And those of us not capable of highfalutin' phrases (expressed inwardly—never outwardly) summed it all up with, "Well, we're in it till we've licked 'em. We may as well make the best of it."

Mobilization For The Job

Britain had the peacetime—perhaps traditional—reputation of being the supreme muddler among the great powers. Yet she tackled a task never before attempted in the history of any democracy—she conscripted her women. I can well remember the first news of this in the spring of 1940. The secret was closely kept. I had heard a whisper beforehand, but discounted it as fantastic. I was sitting in a cafe when the radio announcement was made. "Gosh", said a girl student opposite "we must be desperate." All other women present were silent—stunned. Yes, things were nearly desperate. How desperate we have realized only since then.

We were facing a ruthless and highly-organised enemy which could draw upon a population of over eighty millions. We had to accept this challenge with only forty-six millions. So the government was freely given power, under the National Service (No. 2) Act to conscript suitable classes of women for the Forces and, through the machinery of the Registration for Employment Order, to direct women to any job considered important.

The reaction? After the first shock—enthusiasm. If this enthusiasm had not welled up so revolutionary a plan would have failed. It was the men who complained! Army welfare authorities, for instance were forced to embark upon a special propaganda campaign of lectures and talks incensed husbands and friends in the Forces explaining that women would not be shifted willy-nilly around the country but would be directed to work chosen as nearly as possible by themselves and near their homes, which was nationally useful.

> **"Emotionally, we haven't changed—but we have deepened. Mentally we have matured. War has given us a pretty rigorous spring cleaning. And mostly we're the better for it."**

We, women, in fact, crowded to our Labour Exchanges—to discover that the necessary machinery for handling us was not yet in operation. Then there was grousing. For those of us from the middle classes this was something odd—these visits to Labour Exchanges. We knew them as places where the maid was registered, where our fathers applied for workers .We felt shy, and rather relieved, to find we were not regarded as "strange" when we entered them. We had already rubbed shoulders during the evacuation upheaval and scores of people we might not normally have known but we still had a lot of middle class corners to rub off.

Seventeen Million At War

Well over seventeen million women have been mobilized. Over 200,000 are in the ATS and there are more women in the WAAF than the total personnel of the RAF at the outbreak of war. There are more than five and a half million in industry. In factories throughout the country I have seen women carrying out every conceivable manufacturing operation. In a large Sheffield steel plant I have watched more than a thousand women driving trains, grinding, cleaning, operating the controls of huge drop forges, working overhead cranes, inspecting, heating metal in the forge—a small, smoldering city of feminine activity, all bent on forging the weapons needed to defend the homes many of them had been forced, through bombing or Ministry of Labour direction, to leave. And if you've heard that "British women are losing their femininity" don't believe it. These girls caused trouble because they preferred the risk of being scalped by flying machinery to tucking their curls into safety snoods. Many of them leave work at night as well turned out as mannequins.

Of the total number of women registered about 65 per cent. are married and engaged in household duties—therefore mostly immobile, though still subject to direction to local war work providing they have no children under fourteen. Of those above 25 about 78 per cent are married.

Apart from full-time workers and service women there are several hundred thousand part-timers, WVS, Red Cross, canteen and welfare workers, both paid and voluntary. Those in Civil Defence and in hospitals have won particular praise for handling corpses and enduring horrors when the pre-war sight of a mouse running across the pantry floor might have moved them to a minor paroxysm.

I shall never forget one night. It was during the Liverpool blitzes. I was in a first-aid post. Two shelters near us had been hit and we were bringing in the injured and dispatching the dead to a temporary mortuary. A slight- wispy-haired woman of about thirty-five performed Herculean tasks with a stretcher. When dawn came a rat, disturbed from its lair by the night's joltings, ran across the door-way. The woman fainted. Explained her husband, apparently oblivious of the destruction around, "She always was delicate; never could stand the sight of anything nasty."

Women, as you know, do not handle arms. Moreover they cannot be forced to make lethal weapons. I attended the very first tribunal held for women conscientious objectors well over two years ago. It was conducted impartially and justly. The daughter of the novelist, Ethel Mannin, a high-spirited and egotistical young "individualist" did not win her plea against conscription for any sort of war work. But a young religious worker with a fine record in the Quaker movement did.

Changes In Women

The juxtapositions of war have certainly shaken women out of their considered politics are now members of trade unions and Left-wing movements. Those who revelled in suburban-neurosis are often too busy now to consider their genuine heartaches and physical pains. Compulsory fire-watching or civil defence jobs, the whole range of voluntary work thriving in every town and village, the job of caring for a home and children on top of working has caused a tremendous quickening of the rhythm of living. I have noticed this particularly in the Midlands. Here the women talk, walk, sing and eat more quickly than those in rural areas which are still considerably unaffected by the war. They live in a hurry. It is a moving and humbling experience—a visit to a large industrial factory to-day. There is a tumultuous sense of thriving, searching, fertility of effort. An American war correspondent I took with me on such a visit recently said, "I just never knew women could work and move like this."

As for the prewar Bright Young Things, life has enveloped them. They no longer try to dodge its responsibilities It is my belief that many thousands of us are happier than we were in peacetime. Conscription, war work, life in the Forces have not proved unpleasant and they have produced a comradeship and adventuring never known in peace. We no longer rush around in high-speed cars but we dash along highroads on motor bikes with military dispatches, we drive ambulances and mobile canteens through the (now very minor) raids—and get on the whole more satisfaction out of this. We have lost our friends in raids and in battles. We have loved, many of us with an urgency impossible in peace and have known enchantment and sudden, shattering unhappiness We have, I think found some philosophy of life We are certainly tougher, older, more reliable

The war has brought prosperity to many "working class" women (I hate these "class definitions" but clarity demands them) and has shown them a full, active way of living which will. I believe and hope, permanently disqualify them for their inadequate prewar conditions. Unemployment has disappeared; government hostels are superior to their own slum dwellings.

And evacuation which lifted the curtain on how the other half lives, has certainly awakened the conscience of the middle classes. After their first outcry of horror at the dirt, the bugs, the illiteracy it revealed among the lowest paid workers they are now saying, "These things must be ended for good after the war."

Our Hopes In Peace

Let me project these through personalities.

A prewar housemaid, a pretty girl who has worked hard in the ATS and is now an officer, says, "I never had any chances in peace. The war's given me my opportunity to get on. I don't intend to return to house-work after it and I think things should be so planned that everyone has an equal chance. It's wrong that some have to take a job without opportunities at fourteen in order to help financially at home" (four out of five children in 1939 left school at fourteen).

A professional woman, who contested a by-election as Independent Socialist and was narrowly beaten says, "Women generally want the following: security, freedom from want, good housing, adequate nourishment for their children and an end to seeing their men-folk on the dole. They want the rate for the job and family allowances. They believe the labourer, male or female, is worthy of his hire; that every child should have an equal opportunity in education; and they seem willing at last to accept the responsibilities of citizenship."

The daughter of a baronet, a Junoesque girl whose two brothers are fighting abroad, says, "I hate to think what it will be like after the war. Things are bad enough now with people who can't even behave properly buying all the best seats in theatres. People like my uncle (he is a Conservative M.P.) have a tremendous sense of responsibility that Socialists just haven't. My brothers aren't fighting to let this country go all communist."

A middle-aged woman whose only son has been killed and who is now caring for his small daughter, Lallie, said, "I want peace. Just peace—so that Lallie will never have to go through all this."

A factory worker with a husband in the Middle East and two children says, "My peace programme is quite simple; my hubby home and a decent home where we can live without any more interference from Ministries of Labour or sergeants or anything else."

There you have them—five divergent opinions. The baronet's daughter may now be regarded as something of a curiosity. The other four are pretty representative. And my own views?

Sex Equality

As a Socialist I want to see a strong socialist government formed by a uniting of all Left and working-class movements. But I know we shall not get it without tears. I realize, also, that the mass of the people have as yet no clear conception of socialism and may not really demand it: quite possibly a small section of politically "enlightened" people (deluded by our own enthusiasm into the belief that it is widely desired) are demanding it for the masses.

Speaking generally I should say that the war has awakened women. The educational work done in the Services has found an eager and intelligent response. civilian discussion groups are flourishing all over the country and younger women particularly are taking a lively interest in political and economic reform.

Sex equality it is felt, will have to be one of planks of the new Britain. Women are demanding that in all matters related to work and wages they be placed on a complete level with men. The fact that many will continue to prefer the home does not alter this principle.

It was the work which women put into the last war which forced their right to vote from a reluctant Coalition Government. But having got the vote they put it to very little use. Only a handful of women have reached the House of Commons and they have made little difference in the trend of legislation. I am convinced that in future the picture will change: women will use their votes more intelligently; they will return more women to Parliament—not because they are women but because they are proving themselves fitted to share the government of the country.

We women have had our own revolution in this war—we shall never be quite the same again. We shall demand better conditions and a fuller, freer life. We also intensely desire the feminine things—home, happiness, security in which to have children.

Emotionally we haven't changed—but we have deepened. Mentally we have matured. War has given us a pretty rigorous spring cleaning. And mostly we're the better for it.—("Free World.")

W. R. TALWALKER

Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PHONE 30367. GRAMS: PUMPENAMEL

FOR

KIRLOSKAR POWER LOOMS.

DOBBIES & ELECTRIC MOTORS,

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LEATHER BELTING IN ALL SIZES AND ROLLER SKINS OF BEST QUALITY

FORMOSA GIVES JITTERS TO JAPS

1,000 U.S. Carrier Planes Plaster Island For Seven Hours

History's Biggest Single Fleet Roves Pacific Unchallenged

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Tokyo radio stated to-day: "The enemy's heavy and sustained attacks against Formosa may be interpreted as forerunners of important and perhaps imminent events in our theatre of war".

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14: The War Department announces that a large force of 'Super Fortresses' attacked Formosa to-day. General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, making the announcement said that military targets were attacked, and added that details would be published, as soon as available.

It appears Thursday's air-raid on Formosa was carried out by one thousand carrier borne aircraft of the U. S. A. Pacific Fleet and it lasted seven hours.

The Pacific Fleet's ability to launch one thousand carrier-borne plane raids on inner Japanese strongholds like Formosa, which is 5,000 miles from Pearl Harbour and 1,500 miles from the nearest American base in Marianas demonstrates the United States overwhelming naval and air superiority in the Pacific, says Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Pacific Fleet Headquarters. Using the newest and largest carrier of "Essex" class". History's biggest single fleet now roves the Pacific, striking at will, unchallenged by the Japanese fleet.

Fifteen Japanese planes were destroyed in the United States carrier plane raid on Luzon in the Philippines, which was announced yesterday, the communique disclosed. The Japanese offered no opposition during the Luzon attack and the planes destroyed were caught on the ground. In Ryuku assault, American bombers devastated Naha Harbour area. Two light houses, three hangars, one factory, many barracks, buildings and warehouses, three fuel dumps and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

To-day's communique from General MacArthur says Allied bomber and fighter patrols have maintained harassing attacks over the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

S E A C Communique

KANDY, Oct. 14

To-day's S.E.A.C. Communique says:—

"CHINHILLS: Tanks of British cavalry regiment with artillery and air support have attacked Japanese positions north of Tiddim. Indian troops threw back a counter-attack and ambushed and dispersed another enemy group. North of Fort White, the Japanese have withdrawn to new positions nearer the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road.

ARAKAN: In the Sangu Valley, West Africans are engaging outposts near Mowdok. From northern Burma, there is nothing to report.

AIR: Allied aircraft of Eastern Air Command yesterday supported ground forces in the Tiddim area, but bad weather restricted their activity. Attacks on bridges and communications in Northern and Central Burma have been maintained.—A. P

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30 YEARS' JAIL FOR GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ITALY

LONDON, Oct. 14: Signor Azzolini, the Fascist Governor of the Bank of Italy, was today sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment on a charge of handing over the Bank's gold to the Germans.

JAPS OFFER TO EVACUATE TIMOR

To Avoid Hostilities With Portuguese Govt.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Japanese have made an agreement with the Portuguese Government to evacuate Portuguese Timor, says the "Daily Mail" foreign editor, Charles Sutton, to-day, quoting reports from Madrid.

The Japanese themselves, says Sutton have offered to leave Portuguese Timor because they believe that the Portuguese Government was about to declare war on them.

An official announcement will be made within a week or two, adds Sutton. The Japanese would retreat to the Dutch half of the island.—Reuter.

STREET SCENE IN AACHEN SUBURB.—Two American soldiers inspect rubble-filled streets in Aachen-Frost, Germany, where U. S. tanks blasted Nazis from the civilian homes from which they were fighting. USOWI RADIOPHOTO.

NAZIS PREPARE FOR COUNTER-BLOW ON AACHEN

Allied Forces Advance North Of Albert Canal

U.S. ARMY H.Q., Oct. 14.—From Reuter's Special Correspondent:

Von Rundstedt's Aachen rescue force, already badly mauled by dive-bombers and artillery, is attempting to regroup to-day for another desperate "prestige" counter-blow against the American ring round Aachen.

Inside Aachen the clearing of the city is going on slowly but surely street by street.

EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Oct. 14.—To-day's 'communique' from Gen. Eisenhower said: "North of the Leopold Canal Allied troops have made some progress southwards from the Bierliet area. The Bridgehead over the Canal has been slightly extended. Fighter and fighter bombers renewed their attacks on gun emplacements and strongpoints in the Breskens area.

In neck of the Zuid Eveland peninsula the enemy continues to counter-attack fiercely. In the Dutch salient, a local enemy counter-attack south-east of Hertogenbosch was repulsed. North of the salient medium bombers struck at rail targets at Utrecht and Amersfoort.

SOUTH OF OVERLOON

Allied troops south of Overloon have advanced some 1,500 yards. In this sector light bombers cut the railway line leading to the bridge at Venlo and destroyed the western end of the Meuse bridge at Roermond.

Our troops are advancing slowly in house-to-house fighting in the north-east section of Aachen. Fighter-bombers continued the air attack on Aachen. Enemy aircraft were also sent up and our fighters shot down 18 of them for a loss of eight.

North of the city in the region of Bardenberg, the Germans, reinforced by armour, have increased their pressure but several counter-attacks have been dispersed by our planes and artillery.

Just south of Kohlscheid and Wurselen our forces are moving forward slowly. In Hurtgen forest near Germeter we are making slow progress against stiff opposition to regain the ground lost earlier in strong enemy counter-attack. Two miles south-west of the Germeter, slight advances have been made and pillboxes are being mopped up. Bridges at Mayen west of Coblenz and at Euskirchen were also attacked. One medium bomber is missing from these operations.

East of Nancy our patrols have penetrated Forest De Parroy and three-quarters of the Forest has been cleared of the enemy.

Our forces have made further progress against heavy resistance in the Moselotte river bend south-east of Epinal and advanced over rugged terrain to the vicinity of Cornimont. Pressure has been maintained near Le Thillot.

Elsewhere in the Vosges foothills activity is limited chiefly to artillery exchange and vigorous patrolling."

GOERING SAYS "WE MUST NEVER CAPITULATE"

The German Radio broadcast a speech by Goering at a newly constructed armaments factory in Central Germany to-day telling the German people: "We fight for our very existence. We are facing the hardest test any country ever had to undergo. If we can pull through, it will show for all time that Germany cannot be annihilated. Our present sufferings from air attacks, our heavy and grievous losses and the hardships and privations we undergo are as nothing compared to the fate that would engulf Germany if only one of our enemies overcame us. To avoid such a fate no hardship is too great. We must endure everything that must be endured but we must never capitulate."

F. F. I. MERGE INTO REGULAR ARMY

PARIS, Oct. 14: The French National Resistance Council has announced the conclusion of an agreement with the Provisional Government, providing for the fusion of the French Forces of the Interior with the regular French Army."

SURRENDER OF CORFU

Sarande Blown Up By Delayed Action Bombs

Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean, October 14:

The few remaining German troops on the island of Corfu have surrendered.

Reuter adds that the surrender of the German garrison at Corfu had been only a matter of time, since British commandos captured the Albanian port of Sarande on the mainland opposite the island a few days ago. Sarande was the supply port for the Germans in Corfu and its capture isolated them.

To-day's communique said: "Heavy fighting continues on the Fifth Army front. American troops of the Fifth Army against very strong resistance have cleared Gesso and captured a feature overlooking the town farther west-north of the Prato-Bologna Road. Other American troops of the Fifth Army made rapid advance and seized Monte Bombiana. North of the Rimini-Bologna Road, despite waterlogged ground, Eighth Army troops have pushed back enemy rearguards, and are now in contact with the main German position on the Scolo-Rigossa Canal. Some progress has also been made in foothills south of this road.

At Sarande, enormous delayed action explosion blew up the centre of the town, but no casualties were sustained.

Very strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked a synthetic oil refinery in Germany and marshalling yards in northern Italy, Austria and Hungary.—Reuter.

R. A. F. RAID ON COLOGNE

LONDON, Oct. 14: It is officially announced that last night R. A. F. Mosquito bombers attacked Cologne and other objectives in Western Germany.

More than 1,000 heavy U. S. bombers today attacked railway marshalnig yards and other targets at Cologne. Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed military and industrial targets in Saarbrucken and Kaisellautern areas.—Reuter.

KARWAR, Oct. 14: Mr. B. S. Mavikurve, Advocate, was elected to-day as president of Karwar Municipality for new triennial.

AIR RAIDS TURN HULL INTO DESERT

86,000 HOUSES OUT OF 90,000 DESTROYED SINCE 1941

HULL, Oct. 13.

Eighty-six thousand of the 92,000 houses in the Yorkshire seaport of Hull have been either destroyed or damaged in air raids it was officially stated tonight.

Some houses have been damaged five or six times. Altogether, 1,52,000 people have been made homeless, 34,000 of these lost their homes in two nights in May 1941.

The total casualties approached 3,000. Nearly 1,200 persons were killed.—Reuter.

NEW METHOD TO KILL INFLATION

Humbler People To Be Tapped For Small Savings Scheme

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

It is understood that the Provincial Government has decided to introduce the Small Savings Scheme in the urban areas of this province. The city will be divided into 42 units and an army of 150 authorised agents comprising municipal members, school teachers, civic guards and Government clerks will be employed on commission basis.

The main purpose of the scheme is to kill inflation by tapping the resources of humbler contributors.—United Press

LAHORE, Oct. 14: The Punjab Government have removed restrictions imposed on Kunwar Raj Gulati a college student who was interned, and allowed him to resume his studies.—U. P.

STOP PRESS

ALLIED LINK UP IN SCHELDT POCKET

LONDON, Oct. 14. The German News Agency reported tonight that Canadian troops in the Scheldt pocket have linked up with the seaborne forces landed in the pocket's north-eastern corner.

NAZIS EVACUATING BUDAPEST

Red Army And Tito's Men Engaged In Street Fighting In Belgrade.

LONDON, Oct. 14: The Moscow radio quoted the Soviet newspaper 'Izvestia' as saying "the evacuation of Budapest (the capital of Hungary) has already begun."

The Free Yugoslav radio reported that the Red Army and the Tito's forces are now fighting in the streets of Belgrade.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent: The Red Army is driving nonstop beyond Riga, the Latvian capital, liberated yesterday, in pursuit of shattered German forces toward Tukkum, 35 miles to the west. Gen. Maslennikov seems heading for Windau and Eremenko, throwing his weight into the battle for Libau.

The 'Red Star' to-day said the Germans threw all kinds of troops into the battle for Riga including more than 1,500 aircraft.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV PREMIER FLIES TO LIBERATED TERRITORY

LONDON, Oct. 14: M. Subasic, Yugoslav Prime Minister, accompanied by General Velebit, London representative of Marshal Tito, flew yesterday from England to liberated Yugoslav territory

RUSSIAN STRENGTH IN FINLAND

LONDON, Oct. 14: Col. Hammer, German military commentator, said that 17 to 18 Russian Divisions, supported by 300 tanks, are attacking the Germans in Northern Finland.

Molotov Receives Polish Premier

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar Mr. Molotov, received the Polish Premier, M. Mikolajczyk, the Polish Foreign Minister, M. Romer and the President of the Polish State Council, Professor Grabski to-day for the first time, since the arrival in Moscow.

The interview, which was brief, was in the nature of a courtesy call.—M. Molotov, Mr. Eden and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Harriman, were also present. The meeting presumably took place in the Kremlin. Swift developments are expected following this meeting though so far as is known there has been no contact yet between Mikolajczyk and representatives of the Russian—sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation.—Reuter.

STALIN-CHURCHILL TALKS

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.

Marshal Stalin, Mr Churchill and M. Mikolajczyk, the Polish Prime Minister, conferred for two hours tonight.—Reuter.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER)

New York, Oct. 14

Previous closing	21.86
To-day's opening	21.85
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	21.83
Difference	—03

Latest Nazi Stunt

STABILISATION OF FRONT IN WINTER!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

OCTOBER 13.

While the garrison of the all but encircled Aachen has rejected the Allied ultimatum to surrender and grimly decided to fight to the last man, rumours of an internal disintegration in the Reich are once again becoming rife.

The prolonged interruption of telephone communications between Berlin and Stockholm early this week gave a fresh currency to the reports of a domestic crisis in Germany. In spite of the Gestapo taking over the entire control of the State in its ruthless hands, the morale of the German people is said to be falling at an alarming rate—far more rapidly than that of the troops at the front!

The Nazi bosses are, of course trying their best to stop the rot on the home front. They claim that by brilliant strategy and superhuman efforts, they have succeeded in localising the Allied offensive. They naturally boost the fact that the Allies have not been able to achieve any spectacular success during the last few weeks and that, in fact, they have suffered a severe reverse at Arnhem. "Stabilisation of the front in winter," is the propaganda line which is being plugged in every day by the German press and radio.

"The present situation on the Western front," said a broadcaster, "makes the German officials circles assume that it is acquiring a character which will endure for a long time and which is astonishingly similar to that of the first world war." The soldiers on the front-line are also given the same dope. A spokesman of the Wehrmacht observed in an official message: "The eastern front stands and holds. In the south and south-east, the attackers are cracking their skulls against our defences. In the west we see a wall of soldiers and weapons and determination that will halt the enemy."

An Empty Boast

There is, of course, precious little basis for this stabilisation thesis. The present position of the western front is no more a stalemate than was the situation at Caen in the early days of the battle of Normandy. While the German war machine is reaching the bottom of its man-power and resources in the process of its total mobilisation, the Allies are pouring an unending stream of men and armaments into Europe and building up an overwhelming strength for the final full-scale offensive against the German army.

And even at present strictly speaking there is no stabilisation at all. It is true that the Allied progress is slow and costly and that it can be measured in yards. But the battle line is never static. It is being remorselessly rolled up in the direction of Berlin. In the last week, for example, Aachen was encircled and the German escape gap sealed off inch by inch. The Third American Army has started a steady thrust on a 20-mile front between Nancy and Metz. And the Canadian First Army by a brilliant amphibian manoeuvre has compelled the Germans to withdraw their troops from their pocket on the south bank of the lower Rhine.

If all this amounts to stabilisation, the Nazis are welcome to lay that flattering unction to their hearts. Facts, however, speak louder than propaganda—and whatever Dr. Goebbels may say, the German General Staff is concerned more with the former than the latter. According to Reuter's military commentator now in Switzerland, there are many signs that they recognize the impossibility of a winter war. Much of the talk of German Maquis and of new weapons is nothing but a diversion. The M. C. believes that when the Allied all-out attack starts, there will be tough fighting so long as the Germans are not compelled to move out of their static position, but once that happens, the tables will turn emphatically.

Is Hitler Alive?

Perhaps the most mysterious factor of the present situation in Germany is the complete silence of the Fuehrer. During the last four months he has spoken only once—when he appeared before the microphone at an unearthly hour immediately after the attempt on his life to assure the German people that he was alive—if not kicking! Since then he is reported to have once privately spoken to a meeting of political officers of the Army. That was on August 3. Since that day he has become inaudible as well as invisible. Not even the trampling of the sacred soil of the Fatherland by Allied soldiers shocked Adolf out of his vow of silence.

What makes the Fuehrer's own silence more intriguing still is the complete absence of any reference to him in the various Nazi leaders' speeches and writings.

For a decade now his name has served as the theme-song of the utterances of all 'true" Germans. Now even Himmler and Goebbels go about their way without showing any appreciable awareness of the Fuehrer's existence.

As a matter of fact, this has led many people to wonder whether Hitler really has survived the attempt on his life! It was only last week that the news of the death of his Chief of Staff as a result of the plot was released. Who knows that the same fate did not overtake Hitler that night?

Divergent Views

Even if Hitler is—unhappily for himself!—still alive, his death-warrant is being drawn at present in the Kremlin. This is not merely a figure of speech. For the British Prime Minister's visit to Moscow is prompted as much by military as political considerations. The very fact that he is accompanied by Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of Imperial General Staff, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, his own Chief of Staff as the Minister of Defence is significant.

Even though the Polish tangle is naturally receiving a high priority on Churchill's agenda, the messages from Moscow make it clear that military operations are occupying the chief place in the discussions between the two leaders. There is said to be a divergence of views between Allied and Soviet strategy. While the former envisages an all-out attack on the Reich frontiers, the latter aims its main blows towards Eastern Europe, which is regarded as a vitally sensitive area in the economic system of the tottering German Empire.

As a matter of fact this is the policy which the Red Army has been following ever since it cleared the Fatherland of the Hun. It has somehow avoided a direct assault on East Prussia, though it seemed poised to do so long ago. It has begun the systematic mopping up of the German garrisons in the Baltic and the Balkans, before launching its final offensive upon Berlin. These subsidiary operations looked to the layman strange and even suspect, though they were really based upon a sound strategy.

Fateful Talks

The Baltic operations are, however, coming to a successful conclusion as Generals Bagramyan and Chernyakovsky deliver their synchronised hammerblows in Latvia and Lithuania. Both Riga and Memel are doomed now, and the Red Army is taking its battle-stations on the borders of East Prussia. Churchill's visit to Moscow has thus materialised at a very opportune moment and he will naturally press for a decisive offensive from the East as well as the West, thus crushing the Wehrmacht in a gigantic nut-cracker.

M. Mikolajczyk, the Polish Prime Minister, has rushed to Moscow with a number of his colleagues at the express invitation of Mr. Churchill. The triangular talks that will be held in the Kremlin regarding the future of Russo-Polish relations will be fateful not only for Poland but also for all the Allies—for the whole world! While Russia is taking a determined—and even aggressive—stand regarding the Polish State and Government, the rest of the world is becoming highly critical of Moscow's attitude.

After all, while the Polish reactionaries who rule the roost in London have been guilty of many sins of commission and omission, it is fatuous to suggest that they bear the sole responsibility for the unfortunate Russo-Polish impasse. The late Marshal Sikorski and his present successor made frequent pilgrimages to Moscow to find a "modus vivendi". All their efforts have proved unavailing mainly because the Kremlin wants to instal its own protege, the Polish National Committee, as the "de facto" government in Warsaw.

On the other hand, Britain, the United States and virtually all the other United Nations firmly stand by the legitimate exil Government in London. Thus it is a tussle of a major nature. Of late, British and American critics have openly attacked Moscow for following a selfish and sinister policy and thus endangering the unity of the Allies. It is extremely fortunate, therefore that the British Prime Minister himself is trying to heal the breach—and it is profoundly to be hoped that his results will prove successful. One really shudders to contemplate the results of a failure.

"Lavish"—Indeed!

Last Wednesday China celebrated its "Double Tenth"—the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. As is customary on this occasion, a spate of congratulatory messages, promises and assurances were showered on Chungking, even Mr. Dewey, the U. S. presidential candidate, having come out with the specious declaration that "it is our obligation to speed up to an even greater degree the aid to China as soon as possible!"

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has no doubt politely acknowledged all such greetings, but in his speech on that day—his first public statement in ceveral months—he was icily silent about China's Allies and their "lavish" assistance. He said that the Japanese offensive in central and Southern China—which has achieved dangerous successes—was not at all unexpected and he appealed his people to grin and bear it a little longer. Final victory was certain!

A grim commentary on Allied help to China was supplied by none else than Mr. Donald Nelson, who recently visited Chungking as the special representative of President Roosevelt. Said Nelson:

"Most of China's chief industrial cities are held by the invader. Major Chinese railroads have been seized or cut. The remaining tansportation is dangerously inadequate. To-day China has perhaps 20,000 motor trucks in various states of repair. Most of them have been worn out by hard use over bad roads. Since the closing of the Burma road by Japan, China has been unable to replenish her dwindling truck fleet.

"To-day in all of unoccupied China there are fewer than 6,000 trucks to transport war material and essential civilian supplies on which 200,000,000 Chinese and the Chinese war effort must largely depend. The significance of these figures sinks home when we consider that in Chicago alone more than 63,000 motor trucks serve the needs of 4,000,000 people."

"Lavish" help, indeed!

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 13, 2000
Muslim: Savval 26, 1363
Parsi: Ardibehest 12, 1314
Sunrise: 7-33 a m, Sunset 7-16 p m.
Hightide: 12-02, 24-25
Lowtide: 5-40, 18-08

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN FINE ARTS CIRCLE: Carnatic Music concert by Tanjore Laxminarayana Iyer and party at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Matunga at 5-25 p m today (Sunday).

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: (Bombay North)—Ustad Mustaq Alikhan on Sitar, Dance by Miss Kamalini Naik and vocal music by Miss Malathi Tonse to-day at 4-30 p m at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

MARATHI JOURNALISTS TO FELICITATE MR. HORNIMAN: Under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Journalists Association a function will be held to felicitate Mr. Horniman on the occasion of his completing 50 years of his journalistic career. The function will be held in the Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum, Bombay at 6-30 p m, today (Sunday).

MUSLIM DEBATING SOCIETY: A debate today (Sunday) at 11 a m, at the Memon Jamat Khana Hall, (334-38 Abdul Rehman Street). The members of the above society will propose that 'In the opinion of this house war has done more harm than good to India', while those of the Bohra Youth League will oppose it.

MUSLIM DEBATING SOCIETY: Debate on "Pakistan is a national suicide", today (Sunday), 10-30 a m in the Mohamedia Hall, Masjid Street, Mr. Ibrahim Mamsa will propose and Mr. Abdul Raoof Chorge will oppose. Dr. Hameed will preside. Other prominent speakers will also participate.

SREE SANKAR MUTT, MATUNGA: Commencing today (Sunday) Ubhaya Mimamsa: Praveent Acharya T. A. Venkateswara Dikshadar, President of Sree Sankar Mutt, will deliver a series of discourses on Sri Sankara's "Upadesasahasri", a great work containing the essence of all Upanishads, at the Mutt's premises, Matunga, every Sunday morning from 9-30 to 11.

KERALA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.: The first Annual General Body meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p m (S T) at 81, 2nd Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PEONS' UNION: The next meeting of the "Bombay Municipal Workers' Central Council" will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p m (S T) in Soman Building, Kelewadi.

CUTCHI MEMON SERVICE LEAGUE: A meeting will be held to re-organize the League of Mr. A R Jeevanee's Office, Zakeria Masjid Street, Bhuj Mohalla, today (Sunday) at 11 a m (N S T).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Today (Sunday) at 9 a m Rangoli Competition; at 3-30 p m Baby Show at 6 p m Physical Demonstrations by Saraswat Athletic League, at 10 p m Scenes from "Prem Tarang" by Natya Kala Mandal and Body Beautiful Competition.

PATIDAR YUVAK SANGH: First annual social at Sunderbai Hall, today (Sunday) at 4 p m Mr M P Amin to preside.

A SPECIAL WEEKLY DIWAN: Of Bombay Sikhs will be held today (Sunday) at Naigam Plots on Vincent Road Opposite Chitra Talkies in Dadar area in the evening between 7-0 and 9-30 p m (S T). Position of the Singh Sabha with regard to its Freehold Fund and programme of the coming Gurpurb will be explained.

BOMBAY SNATAK MANDAL: A meeting of the Bombay Snatak Mandal will be held today (Sunday) at the residence of Pt. Yadhisthirji Vidyalankar at 4 p m

CLOSURE OF RATION SHOPS: Certain Ration Shops will remain closed on Tuesdayy as it is considered inauspicious to write anything in the account books.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station Prayer and sermon by Dasturji Bode.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Oct 15.

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,321 kc/s)—8 a.m. H.M.V. Delhi Orchestra, 8-5 News (H), 8-15 News (E), 8-30 Music from Film, 8-50 News (M) 9 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow, 9-15 Avinash Vyas (G), 9-30 Rahmat Khan (Sitar), 9-50 Shyamala Mazgaonkar, 11-0 AIR Orchestra, 11-20 G. M Durani, 11-45 Bhavgeet, 12 noon Nisar Husain 12-45 p.m. News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 News (H), 1 Music from Film, 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Music, 5 Shyamala Mazgaonkar 5-40 Sarangi. 5-55 Local Announcements, 6-0 Khayal, 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 G. M. Durrani, 7-5 Violin 7-15 Avinash Vyas 7-30 Thumri 7-42 Rahmat Khan, 8 Drut Khaya. 8-15 I Was Listening 8-25 News (M), 8-35 News (G), 8-45 Let Us Play You Something, 9 News (H) 9-20 News (E). 9-30 BBC News 9-45 Sports by Talvarkhan. 10 Symphonic Hour

BOMBAY 2

61-48 m (4,880 kc/s)—8-5 a.m. Bhavgeet 8-50 Bhajans

89 15 m (3,365 kc/s)—7-42 p.m. Music 7-45 Rural Listeners 8-25 Avinash Vyas 9 Shyamala Mazgaonkar, 9-30 Rahmat Khan, 10 G. M. Durrani 10-15 Nisar Husain.

At the Art Evening held recently at the Blavatsky Lodge in connection with the Besant Festival Fortnight, this child of three, Lena Nerurkar, gave, for the first time in her life, two entirely self-inspired dances, without any previous practice or coaching, which were very much appreciated by the audience. The child is the daughter of Mr. B. Y. Nerurkar station engineer, All-India Radio, Delhi.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER CHART

POONA, Oct. 14.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 hours L. M. T. on 11-10-44:—

Allahabad 88 59 0, BOMBAY 89 77 0, Calcutta 88 68 0, Cawnpore 88 56 0, Cuttack 94 77 0, Darjeeling 62 50 T, Delhi 87 60 0, Dehra Dun 83 61 0, Jacobabad 96 61 0, Karachi 92 72 0 Lahore 91 53 0, Lucknow 90 57 0, Madras 91 78 0, Nagpur 93 74 0 Patna 87 67 0, Peshawar 87 59 0, Shillong 73 51 0, Simla 73 52 0.—A. P.

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AGE KADAM

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Advance Booking 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6
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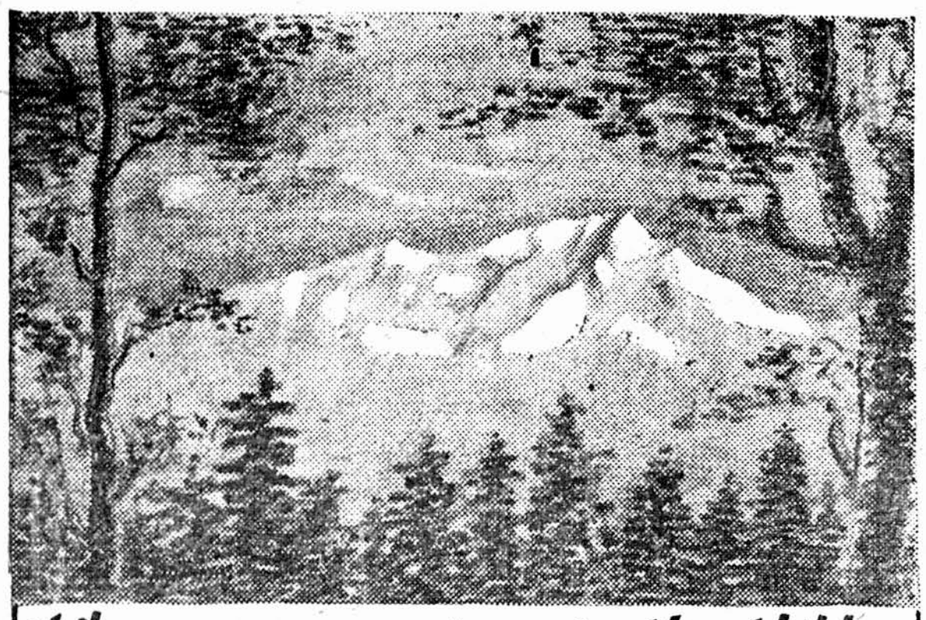

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BOMBAY., No. 2

THRILLING BATTLE FOR ROVERS CUP

For the second time during the last three years, the hopes of the W. I. A. A. staff to win the Blue Riband of soccer in Western India were dashed to the ground. The B.B.R.C. were helped by their mistakes to win the final by 3 goals to one on Saturday.

An enthusiastic crowd of 8000 packed the Cooperage ground to witness the trial of strength between the British Base Reinforcement Camp from Deolali, who recently carried away the Western India Championship, and the Western India Automobile Association Staff. It was a thrilling contest packed with exciting episodes from end to end. The ground conditions were absolutely in favour of the Indians. Had they played an attacking game, they might have carried the day with a substantial margin in their favour. But Rashid, the spearhead of their attack played a defensive game with the result their defence was disorganised and attack was considerably weakened. Then their luck was against them, as most of their best efforts in the matter of scoring were nullified somehow or other. Lastly the referee overlooking a glaring handball in the proscribed area deprived them of the opportunity of equalising for the second time, and perhaps winning the tie.

EXCELLENT TEAM-WORK BY SOLDIERS

The soldiers on the other hand, played a splendid game. Their teamwork was perfect and every man in the combination worked strenuously from beginning to end till victory was completely in their grasp. Gould, their custodian, Reygate and D'Boyle in the deep defence played a magnificent game. It was mainly due to their efforts that the Indians were held at bay so frequently. The intermediate line were equally active in the defensive and offensive movements of the attacking quintette, Pullen, Pearson and Malone were always in the picture.

SANJIVA'S MISTAKE

The match started at a rattling pace, the ball travelling from end to end at a terrific pace. Both goals were tested at short intervals. But nothing tangible occurred before ten minutes had elapsed. A mistake by Sanjiva the W. I. A. A. goalie saw the B. B. R. C. forge ahead. Instead of tipping a long-range shot by Keep, the latter's right-half, over the bar he tried to gather it. He did intercept it, but before he could clear the ball away. Pearson rushed in to find the net.

GRAND EQUALISER BY THOMAS

Undaunted by the sudden reverse the Indians pursued their attacking career and before many minutes had passed Thomas brought off the equaliser with a grand shot from a pass by Narayan. Dhakuram and Parab were seen making meteoric dashes down the lines and sending across beautiful centres. They were not however used to best purpose as Rashad was roaming about the field near his own defenders. Before the interval, the visitors took the lead again. Pullen their centre-forward, turning to good account a fine centre by Malone from the left wing.

INDIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE

After the break, the Indians put forth greater vigour and determination in their play. With Rashid coming up and helping his colleagues in the attacking line more often, the soldiers found it exceedingly difficult to drive them away. Gould was called upon to save time and again, and he discharged his duties with commendable pluck and courage. Thomas, Rashad and Parab in fact all the forwards, tried shots to be frustrated by the defenders somehow of hard luck. Then they had the chance of a spot-kick but referee Reddin disallowed it. Several other unfavourable decisions by the referee and the bespectacled linesmen seemed to dishearten them to a certain extent. Of course these officials came for a certain amount of booing from the Indian section of the crowd. However, five minutes before the end Pullen set all doubts at rest by scoring the third goal for his side. Thus a memorable final came to an end with the Base earning the distinction of winning the coveted trophy for the first time of asking.

After the match, Mrs. D. Moir, wife of the President of the W.I.F.A. distributed the trophies and prizes to the winners and runners up.

RESULT:

B B R C.	3 goals.
W. I. A. A. STAFF	1 goal.

THE TEAMS

B.B.R.C. — Gould, Reygate and O'Boyle; Keep, Leigh and Campbell; Manders, Baily, Pullen, Pearson and Malone.

W.I.A.A. STAFF.—Sanjiva; Solomon and Suvarna; Humphreys, Mohideen, and Govind; Parab, Narayan, Rashad Thomas and Dhakuram.

Referee: H. Reddin.

Mr. N. A. Faruqui, (centre) Collector of Bombay opened the Indian Art and Crafts Exhibition on Friday at the C. J. Hall. The Exhibition will remain open till Oct. 21.

Dull Cricket At The Stadium

Cricket at the Stadium was somewhat dull on Saturday, the only relieving feature being the game of Uday Merchant who playing for the Cricket Club scored 61 against the Merry-makers of Ahmedabad in a one-and-a-half day fixture. Vijay Merchant also collapsed after making only twelve runs. The C. C. I. however scored 198 for loss of six wickets before the stumps were drawn for the day.

Ismail proved to be an effective bowler from the Ahmedabad side capturing four wickets out of six.

The match continues on Sunday.

Scores:—

C. C. I.

V. N. Raiji c. Nakhoda b. Lal Hans	12
M. I. Merchant c. D. P. Medh. b. Ismail	36
V. M. Merchant b. Ismail	12
U M Merchant l.b.w. b. Ismail	61
S. Pandit st. Nakhoda b. Kishenchand	22
K. H. Jobanputra not out	35
P. Engineer st. b. Ismail	4
A. U. Botawala not out	8
Extras	8
(6 wkts.)	198

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JINNAH WANTS MONROE DOCTRINE FOR INDIA

Pakistan Will Not Tolerate Any Outside Design On Country: "Britan May Impose Disagreeable Constitution"

Pakistan will not tolerate any outside designs or aggressions regarding this sub-continent. In fact, we will vigorously observe something like the Monroe Doctrine in respect of the Americans." Thus said Mr M. A. Jinnah in two-hour interview to Mr. A. S. R. Chari, correspondent of the "Daily Worker" of London.

The following is the text of the interview:

I requested Mr. Jinnah to explain the Pakistan demand to non-Muslim freedom-lovers.

Mr. Jinnah said:

"To understand the Pakistan demand in its full significance the following facts have to be borne in mind. The six provinces, the N.W.F.P., Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab and Bengal And Assam, in the North-West and North-East zones respectively, have a population of 70 millions of Mussalmans and now the total population of Mussalmans would not be less than 70 per cent. The rest are composed of caste Hindus, untouchables and tribal people, especially in Assam.

It is in these two zones, which are their home-lands, that the Mussalmans wish to establish Pakistan as an independent State."

FREEDOM DEMAND

QUESTION: Will you explain how Pakistan is the freedom demand of the Muslims?

ANSWER: It is a freedom demand because the Muslims in Pakistan want to be able to establish their own real democratic popular government. This government will have the sanction of the mass of population of Pakistan and the government will function with the will and the sanction of the entire body of people in Pakistan, irrespective of caste creed or colour

RELATIONS WITH HINDUSTAN

QUESTION: Will Pakistan have neighbourly relations with Hindustan?

ANSWER: Certainly Pakistan will have neighbourly relations with Hindustan, like any other two independent national States. I have said so several times. We will say 'Hands off India' to all outsiders. Pakistan will not tolerate any outside designs or aggressions regarding this sub-continent. In fact, we will more vigorously observe something like the Monroe doctrine in respect of the Americans. And I hope that Hindu India will reciprocate this attitude of ours

IMPERIALISTS Vs. LEAGUE

QUESTION: What has been the British Government's attitude to your demand and your movement?

ANSWER: The British die-hard ruling class would be more opposed than anybody else to Pakistan materialising. Because in my judgment that is the only way of getting the freedom and the independence of the peoples of India in the quickest and surest way They know it. In their secret despatches and even in their open State documents, they have made it clear since the days when the India Bill was brought in and when the Crown assumed the Government of India that when they say a united India, they mean perpetuation of British Imperialist domination. They have kept us on that line for nearly a century

They know full well that it is impossible to prevent any advance But they try to put Hindus and Muslims together, artificially and unnaturally, dangling in front of Hindu India the idea of a united democratic parliamentary government for India as one national unit. This is impossible It is only a manoeuvre to give them ultimately a very firm ground for saying as they did when enacting the Government of India Act of 1935 that:

We cannot allow the progress and welfare of India to be delayed because of your quarrels and we as the chosen of God have a mission and cannot wait till you agree Therefore, we will enact a constitution, and impose it upon the conflicting elements as overlords

In such a constitution neither the Hindus nor the Muslims nor any section of the peoples of India will really be either free or independent

POSITION ON DEFENCE

QUESTION: There is a propaganda by Government and their agents in the Punjab that you are not interested in war efforts against the Axis Powers and that these efforts will suffer under a League Ministry?

ANSWER: This is absolutely untrue. We have put no obstacles of any kind whatsoever to the war efforts On the contrary from the commencement of the war, not only do I say so, but the Muslim League has passed resolutions repeatedly stating clearly that we want no foreign aggressor and that we are ready and willing to defend our home-lands and co-operate in the prosecution of this war

But the British Government have refused our hand of friendship and we have therefore been unable to give our assistance The British Government have declined to give us real share in the power and authority of government They want us to take all the burden and the responsibilities as subservients while keeping the entire power and authority of the Government in their own hands

In the provinces where the League Ministries are working as they have got certain powers and authority in provincial matters, our ministries have done everything in their power so far as provinces are concerned to render such assistance as they could.

Question: Do you agree that Government doesn't want to settle either with the League or with the Congress because it doesn't want to part with power?

Answer: It does not want to give a real share in the power and authority in the Government which will enable us to give our full enthusiastic support to the prosecution of the war and the defence of our land either to the Congress or to the Muslim League

MESSAGE TO BRITISH PEOPLE.

Question: What is your message to the British people. What do you want them to do?

Answer: My message to the British people is that if they are really sincere and there are many such, that the only solution of India's constitutional problems is to bring pressure on the British Government to accept the Pakistan principle which means not only the freedom of Muslims but Hindus and other elements in this country—"People's War."

Jinnah's Statement Welcomed

LONDON, Oct. 14

That statement by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to the "Daily Worker", that "United Hindus and Muslims can free India" has been the subject of much discussion in the British and Indian circles interested in Indian affairs.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, former member of Parliament and General Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, told the 'United Press of India': "If Mr. Jinnah's statement is accurately and fully reported, there would seem to be no reason why an agreement should not be reached with the Congress and united effort be made to secure India's freedom."

Mr. William Dobbie, M.P., commenting on the statement said: "I am glad that Mr. Jinnah has at last realised that United India cannot be denied her freedom."

Syed Surat Ali of Swaraj House and Mr. Mohiuddin, a young Barrister, looked pleased at the statement of Mr. Jinnah. These two Muslims who had disagreed with Mr. Jinnah's politics in the past told the 'United Press of India': "If Mr. Jinnah were to put into practice what he has just said, then things would be much easier for all of us in India who desire our country's freedom more than anything else."—United Press.

Karachi Police Ban League Propaganda Meetings

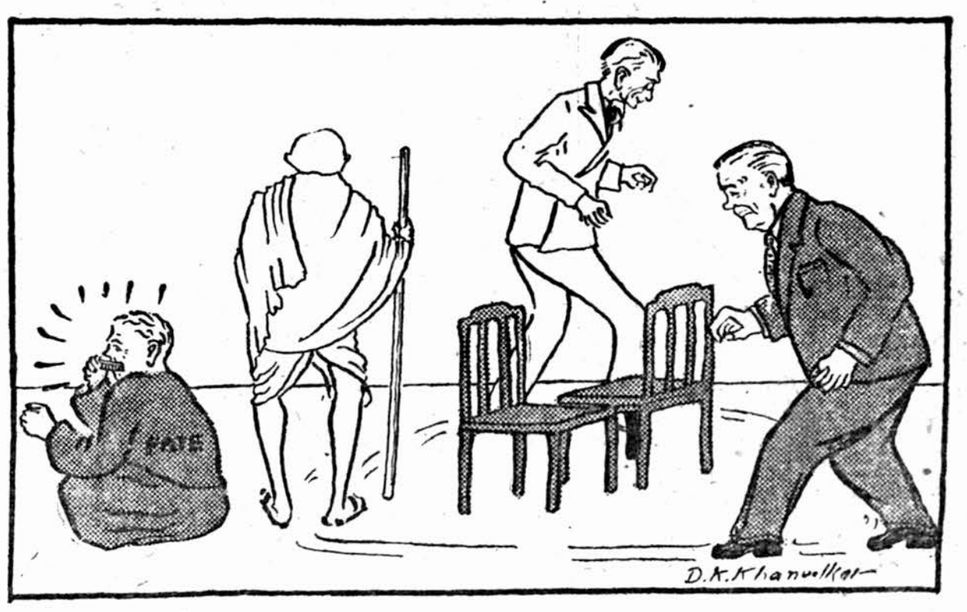
KARACHI, Oct. 13.

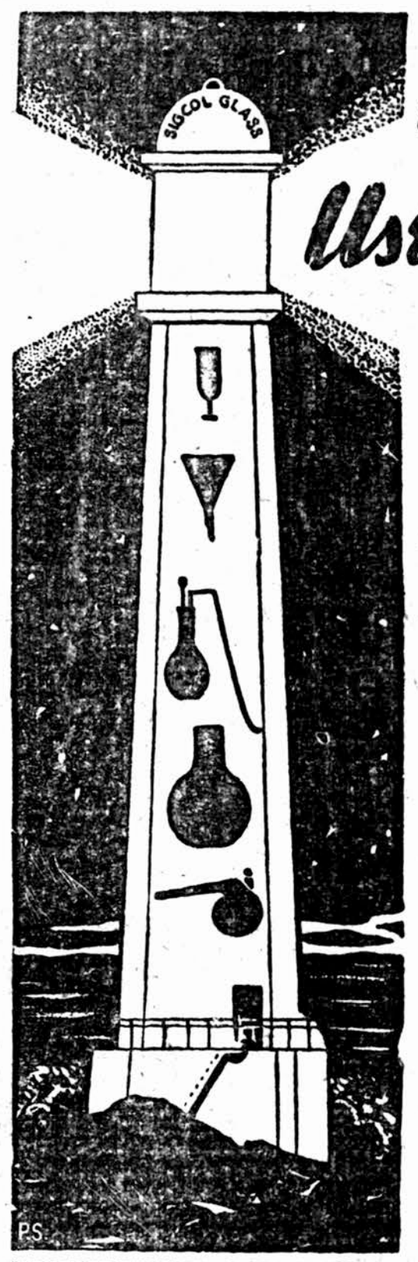
The Karachi City Muslim League, last week decided to hold about 20 public meetings, mostly in the Muslim wards of the city, in order to "explain to the people the Muslim League's ideals and to arouse support for the Muslim League"

The Karachi police have refused permission for these meetings to be held.

The meetings were to be held between 11th Oct. and 17th December.—A. P.

Musical Chairs !!!





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CITY MARKETS

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The local bullion market was very steady to-day with short covering. Absence of supplies hardened quotations but next settlement was quoted at discounts on the belief that some sales would be made by the Bank next week. Ready Gold Rs. 67/2, Forward Rs. 67/2, next Settlement Rs. 66/10. Ready Silver Rs. 123, Forward Rs. 123, next Settlement Rs. 120/12.

Bombay Cotton

After yesterday's sharp decline on cotton prices, the local cotton market just managed to keep steady under scattered short covering. As pointed out before the general feeling is bearish and hedge selling is depressing prices. The market opened to-day at Rs. 393 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 394 under covering but prices declined to Rs. 392/8 on long liquidation and steadied at Rs. 393.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
March	399/8	392	394
May	408	401/8	403/12

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 663 points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

COTTON ARRIVALS.

Khandesh 104 Bales, Dholeras 99, Sindh Punjab 148, Broach 640, East African 5,361. Total 6,342 Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Khandesh Jarilla	250/300
Berar Jarilla	300/325
289 F. Jarilla	415/470
N. T. Jarilla	415/450
289 F. Saw-ginned	505/530

DECLINE IN NEW YORK PRICES.

New York, Oct. 13.

Reselling was based on the report that officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation have denied that they are considering plans to extend the Government support programme through next July. Prices sagged on pressure of distant months reflecting switching operations. The session closed steady at a decline of 2 to 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON.

October 22.08—02, December 21.86—07, January 21.79—07, March 21.81—11, May 21.80—11, July 21.56—17, December highest 21.90—03 (10 a.m.), lowest 21.84—09 (10-45 a.m.). Middling Spot 22.41—06.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October 22.05—07, December 21.88—08, January 21.78—11, Middling Spot 21.80—10.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

October 22.08, December 21.88, March 21.87.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 13.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8 0

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, Oct. 14.

Wheat 10, Dara 9/12, Arrival 750 mds. Stock 154, Gram 6/15, Stock 43, Barley 5/6, Stock 122, Peas Khatti 5/13, Stock 140, Arhar 6/7, Stock 133, Bazhar 4/6, Stock 31, Maize 5, Rapeseed 12, Oats 10, Guwar Maha 5/10/2. Steady on profiters purchases Bardana Mangsir 49, Chet 49/8, Silver 121, Urd 9/2, Moong 7/8.

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STORY OF WRITING IN CHINA

Writing in China like that in other countries, has passed through various stages. But China has this peculiarity that while advancing from an old to a new stage, it has not left behind the traces of the past but somehow carried the traces of the old stage into the new. Thus, even in their present form, a large number of the characters used are pictures of objects. Thus, e. g. SUN ⊙(now 日) GOD 𠙵(now 天)CHILD 𡈼(now 子)and so on. The next stage was characterised by drawing compound pictograms: thus, e. g. DAWN (Sun at the horizon) 旦 , FOREST (Trees side by side) 林 , and so on. Then it must have occured to the Chinese mind to join together two or more pictoral characters in order that their association must suggest to the mind some third thing or an idea. SUN & MOON, combined in this way make the character 明 which means BRIGHT. These are called ideograms. The next and most important stage of Chinese writing is the stage of phonograms, which is the effort to represent sounds rather than pictures. The Chinese characters, even to-day, have all these stages within it. A modern Chinese has therefore to face the problem of simplifying the prevalent mode of complicated writing. If he is in India he has moreover to think a lot about the choice of writing ink. This latter problem, we assure, can be easily solved by the selection of P. M. Bagchi's ink, which is as good for any script of the world.

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THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By SPORTICUS

Karachi Imbroglio. A Vijay Merchant in Making? Bombay and Poona Colleges Meet. International Soccer. National Aquatic Meet at Lahore. Athletics in Poona, All-India Table Tennis, Rovers Cup Finalists.

There is a spot of bother at Karachi in connection with the match between the Hindus and the Europeans in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament. As the match was drawn and the teams had tied in the first innings, the Tournament Committee asked the Captains to toss up and decide the issue. The spin of the coin went in favour of the Europeans. So they were asked to play against the Muslims in the final. The Hindus were dissatisfied with this ruling—particularly because they are decidedly the better side on the run of play. They lodged a protest on the ground that the manner in which the issue was decided was against the rules of the tournament. The Committee, however, turned it down. The Hindus are said to be threatening to take the matter to a Court of Law. Every body will agree that it is hard luck on the aggrieved party. But once their skipper agreed to the method for the decision, they should abide by the verdict of the coin. Of course, it would have been more sporting on the part of the Europeans if they had willingly stood down in favour of the Hindus knowing well that the latter were by far the stronger side.

VIJAY MERCHANT IN MAKING?

A schoolboy named S. M. Dandekar is reported to have emulated the feat of scoring a century in each innings as was done by Vijay Merchant in the Harris Shield in 1923. Playing in the same competition, young Dandekar of the Robert Money High School hit 102 and 110 not out against the Ram Mohan High School. Whatever the quality of the bowling and character of the fielding against him, there is no doubt that this budding prodigy has a good deal of cricket in him; with sufficient encouragement and proper guidance, he may turn out to be one of our great batsmen in the future. But he should not be too much pampered to lose his head before he attains his full height. The B.C.A. should keep an eye on him.

BOMBAY AND POONA COLLEGES MEET

It was an excellent idea to arrange friendly football matches between representative school and college teams of Bombay and Poona. Their meeting roused a good deal of interest and enthusiasm at both the venues. As might be expected the Bombay students had the better of their confreres from the Deccan Capital. But it was no cake-walk for the winners. The boys from Poona put up a stout resistance and, were it not for their weak and erratic shooting they might have shared the honours of the contests. Anyway a good beginning has been made, thanks to the efforts of Jos. Gonsalves, Secretary of the Junior Tournaments of the W.I.F.A. at Parel and S. S. Bajirao, Secretary of the Maharashtra Football Federation. This should be an annual fixture, which in course of time may become an important event in the football world of Western India. Incidentally it will help the spread and growth of the game among the educated classes of the land.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

Since writing last week, the W. I. F. A. has announced its intention of holding the annual international match between the Europeans and Indians on Tuesday next, October 17. The entire proceeds of the match will be equally divided between St. Dunstan's and Poppy Day Appeals Funds. It was too much to expect the W. I. F. A., constituted as it is, to do anything for the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund, as was suggested in the "Chronicle" some time ago. Funds which have no official blessings can have any support from that quarter. The reason is obvious. Why the Government has overlooked this point so far is a mystery. However that may be, the match will lose much of its interest owing to the lateness of the hour and the absence of some of the star European players from Bombay. Still the Indians with a weak pivot may find it difficult to get the better of their opponents.

NATIONAL AQUATIC MEET AT LAHORE

Despite the "Travel When You Must" slogan of the Railways, the Aquatic Council of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association has sent a team of 20 swimmers, both men and women, to Lahore to participate in the All-India Aquatic Meet which will be held there this week-end. No doubt teams from other provinces will also be represented there. It goes without saying that the Railway authorities are fully co-operating and helping in organising these tours. From this one may conclude that their ban is not intended for sporting engagements. Would the W.I.F.A. take a note of this and revise their policy next season? The participation of Bombay in the Santosh Trophy and of prominent teams from other centres in the Rovers Cup will certainly help the progress of the game in the country at large and this city in particular. By the way, it is rather surprising that the Indian Swimming Federation should have held the All-India Meet at a place where there is no arrangement for diving! An eleventh hour cancellation had to be made because of their ignorance. Evidently the Punjab had kept the All-India Committee in the dark. Otherwise Bombay would have had the chance of staging the Meet.

ATHLETICS IN POONA

Since the formation of the Maharashtra Branch of the B.P.O.A. a few months ago, Poona has become very active in the matters of athletic sports. A meeting was held last week-end in which as many as 300 athletes took part in a programme of 28 events. It was no wonder that Syd Corder, the All-India Champion, should dominate all the cycling events. In the sprint events, S. R. Daniels led in four, while Captain G A. Dolman carried away an equal number of first prizes in field events. The absence of Miss Gilbert, the All-India Champion, from the Women's events must have been keenly felt. But she has now entered the matrimonial field and is away honeymooning. The success of this meet promises a bright future for athletics in Maharashtra.

ALL-INDIA TABLE TENNIS

The All-India Table Tennis Tournament is scheduled to start at the St. Xavier's College to-day. Along with it the Inter-Provincial Tournament will also be staged. Challengers of both sexes from all parts of India are expected to take part in these competitions. In addition the two American stars, Cpl. Herbert "Chubby" Aronson and Cpl. Ned Steele, who were recently seen in exhibition matches here, would try their luck in the All-India Championships. It is very likely the Hungarian Ace, Sgt Bellak will also be seen in action. There is no doubt it will be a superb treat of table tennis. Bombay's team in the Inter-Provincial will be captained by Dady Kapadia. The mantle of his elder brother, Khurshed, has fallen on him owing to his seniority over Uttam Chandarana. It is hoped that Bombay will maintain its leadership in most if not all, of the events.

ROVERS CUP FINALISTS

Before these lines appear in print, the fate of the Rovers Cup will have been decided. The W.I.A.A. Staff and the B.B.R.C. from Deolali have qualified for the final round which has been fixed for Saturday. Unless the Contestants fail to arrive at a decision, the coveted trophy is already in the hands of one of the other party. The Deolali team who have already won the Western India Championship, will no doubt start hot favourites with the soldiers. But the Indians will claim equal support from the others. With the ground conditions absolutely in their favour the latter have a great chance of carrying away the Cup which they narrowly missed two years ago. If they cut out the frills and stick to the direct methods nothing can stand in their way to victory. It is rumoured that Sushil Ghosh, who is acclaimed on all sides as the best referee in Bombay, has been shunted out of this match as well as the International, owing to colour complex of the powers that be! That is a great pity.

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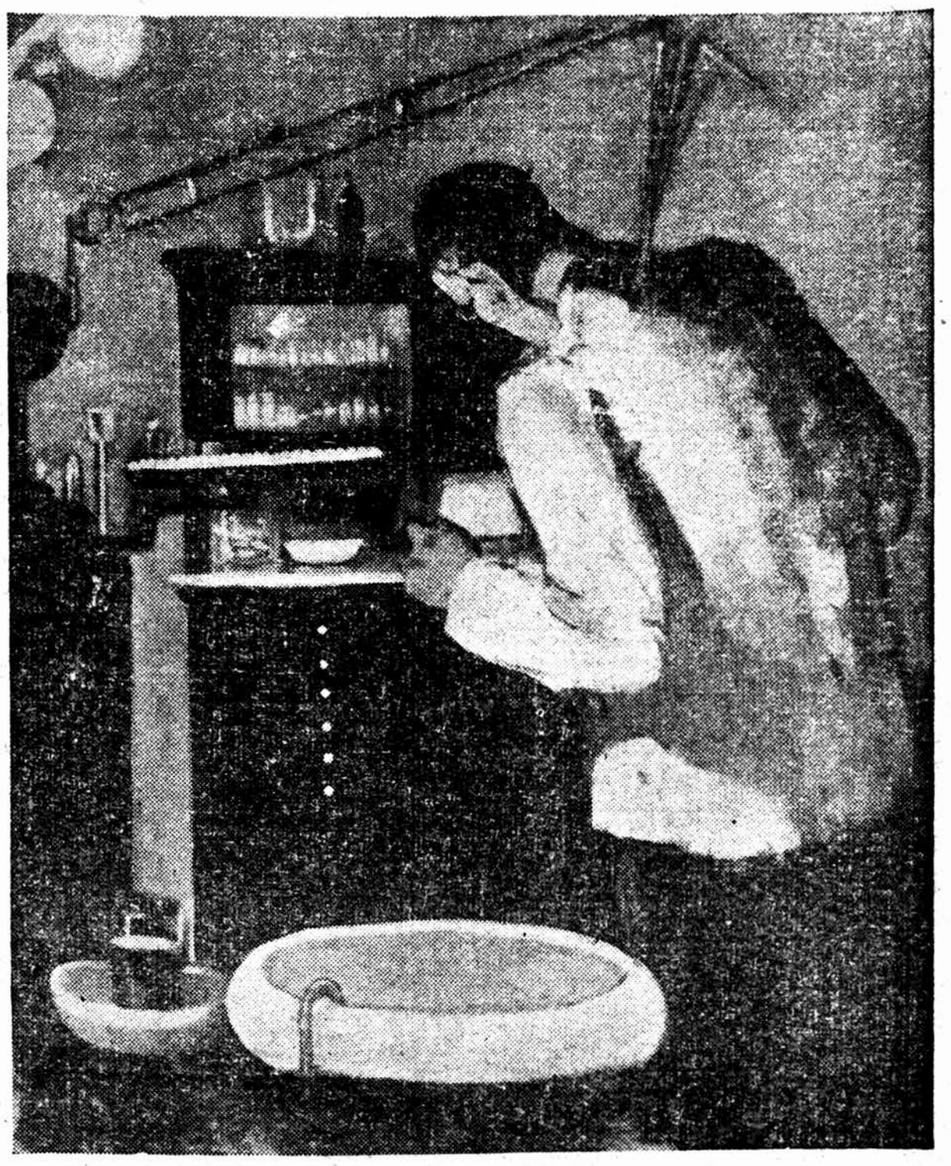

OF all the minor ills that the flesh is heir to few are more agonizing and depressing than toothache. Nowadays we realise the close bearing between teeth and health, and pay regular visits to our dentist. We may not look forward to these, but at least we have no grounds for the alarm which was excusable less than a century ago, when tooth-pulling was often the job of the local blacksmith! Dental surgery has made great strides since then, but the advances in professional skill and technique have been enormously assisted by the work of the chemist and the chemical industry. Where would the dentist be without anæsthetics? Gas — "laughing gas" — nitrous oxide — was first prepared nearly 170 years ago by an Englishman, Joseph Priestley, and its anæsthetic properties discovered in 1799 by another Englishman, Humphry Davy, who found that small doses stimulated his poetic muse! The next big advance came in the use of cocaine as a local anæsthetic. It remained the standard method for a long time, but has today been superseded by a variety of new synthetic compounds discovered and built up by the chemist to be safer and more effective. The chemist has found powerful but harmless antiseptics for sterilising the mouth, as well as styptics for stopping bleeding. He has produced amalgams for stoppings and fillings. Most recently he has discovered and made available new acrylic resins for dental plates and dentures—far superior to the old types incorporating rubber in the form of vulcanite. Look around your dentist's surgery. It is the most eloquent witness to the essential part played by the research chemist and the British chemical industry in the care of the nation's teeth.

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KASTURBA FUND

New Committees To Be Formed

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.—"All District, State and Provincial Collecting Committees of the Fund are requested to form new Committees consisting of not more than ten members each and with people qualified for advising, controlling and supervising educational work on Wardha lines, Khadi and other village handicraft work medical relief and other work for women and children, the training of women workers for rural service, welfare work among Harijans and aborigines," says Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, in the course of a statement issued to the Press.

"The New Committees may include some members of the existing Collecting Committees," adds Mr. Thakkar. "The new Committees should prepare scheme of work to be undertaken, with detailed estimates of recurring and non-recurring expenditure, expected income in addition to that from the Kasturba Fund and send the schemes to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for approval through the Provincial Committee. The schemes should be based on the principles laid down by Gandhiji which are widely published in the Press already."—United Press.

Normal Congress Activities In Nasik

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Oct. 11

A meeting of prominent Congress workers in the city was held yesterday evening in Mr. Gadre's Hall. More than 100 workers attended including a number of ladies. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande. Secretary, M. P. C. C., reviewed the political situation at length since 8th of August, 1942. He explained in details the statements issued by Gandhiji since his release from detention. He asked the workers to strengthen the Congress by enrolling a large number of primary members and thereby convince the world that the Congress was the only representative institution in India. Continuing he said though unfortunately Gandhiji's efforts to solve the communal problem had not succeeded; still there was no reason for pessimism, if they continued their efforts on the lines showed to them by Gandhiji and go on convincing the Muslim India that all their legitimate demands were really satisfied under the Gandhiji Rajaji formula. They were bound to be successful in the near future. While carrying on this propaganda they must make efforts to avoid unnecessary bitterness between the two communities.

Further, he said if they seriously undertook to carry out the 14 points constructive programme suggested by Gandhiji theirs would be a mightiest organisation which would achieve its aims very soon. Further, he requested the workers to organise the students, Labour and Peasants on the Congress lines. In the end he requested the city workers to start immediately the enrolment of primary members in the city and see that within 3 weeks at least 5,000 members were enlisted in the city and 25,000 in the district.
yesterday..

For the same work Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Secretary, M.P.C.C. is going to visit Jalgaon on the 13th and Dhulia on the 14th instant.

SIR SHAFAT AHMED'S SUCCESSOR

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

According to the "Tarun Bharat", a Marathi daily, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, former Minister, C. P. and a member of the National Defence Council, will succeed Dr. Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan, as Indian High Commissioner in South Africa when the latter's term of office expires this year.—U. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

At a Special Meeting of the Schools Committee, held on Friday, with Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, in the chair, the Report of the Sub-committee of the whole Schools Committee submitting budget estimates of the School Fund for the year 1945-46 was approved and adopted. The Schools Committee expect that 1,10,000 children will be in their schools during the next year and an amount of Rs. 56,26,387 will be required as the contribution from the Corporation.

WILL RUSSIA GO TO WAR WITH JAPAN?

Surmise From Publication Of "Port Arthur" Story In Moscow

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 14

A single narrative containing 500 pages entitled "Port Arthur" published in Moscow clearly defines the Soviet's attitude towards Japan that eventually the Soviet is going to war against Japan.

"Pravda" announcing the publication of the book states: "Port Arthur was Russia's most important port in Far East."

The statement can have only one meaning—that that Soviet intends taking back Port Arthur.

The Soviet Lt.-Gen. A. A. Ignatiev in a recent book "Subaltern in Old Russia" commenting on Russo-Japanese war relates how the Russian fleet failed to support the army at Port Arthur, how many naval officers and men sailing from Kronstadt were aware of their impending doom, how "For the sake of economy in coal the Navy had scarcely ever gone to sea for training and for the sake of economy of ammunition it had even less frequently done any firing in peacetime; the money allotted for it flowed in a broad stream into the pockets of contractors and joint stock companies, Russian as well as foreign.

A great majority of the crews in the Fleet became acquainted with their ships and often even with the naval profession itself only during the voyage. The writer adds that the majority of Admirals were of days of sail. "Therefore extremely little attention had been paid to the latest steam technique."

Such was the character of the Navy supporting the Russian Army before Port Arthur.

On the next occasion things will be different and the Japanese, more than anyone else, know how true this will be.

Poppy Day Appeal Fund 1944

The Chairman, Poppy Day Appeal Fund 1944, appeals for donations from all classes of the population. The collections will be equally divided between the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund and the British Ex-Services Association. Donations may be sent either to the Hon. Treasurer, Poppy Day Appeal Fund, c/o. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay, or to the Chairman, C. C. I. Ltd., Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

"Sound" Birthday Number

In celebration of its second birthday anniversary, "Sound" has brought out a bumper number of 140 pages. It is reported with good reading fare for the Divali holidays and a number of illustrations in colours of cinema stars. Editor Zabak's own "True Story" is quite the best thing in this issue. Cinema fans will naturally welcome this issue heartily as "Sound" has established a high reputation among film journals. Apart from the usual screen features, there is a competent review of last year's films by V. P. Sathe. Many happy returns of the day, "Sound"!

HOTEL KAMGAR UNION WORKERS ARRESTED

Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, Working President, Hotel Kamgar Union, writes:

Mr. Miyaji, Proprietor of "Cafe Rehmani" at Crawford Market dismissed his employee Abubaker without giving a notice and without paying him his dues. The officials of the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union (42, Kennedy Bridge) did their utmost to persuade the proprietor to pay up the dues to which the worker was entitled. But he remained adamant. The Union resorted to a peaceful demonstration at the said restaurant with placards requesting the public to boycott the shop. The demonstrators were perfectly peaceful and did not even shout slogans or obstruct the entry of the customers. The police yesterday arrested two workers of the Union.

SHOP RULES SUSPENDED FOR DIVALI

The provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Rules have been suspended during the Diwali holidays, from October 14 to 20, in favour of shops selling sweetmeats, provisions, fruit, fireworks, flowers, perfumery, jewellery, cloth, leather goods and account books, hair-cutting saloons, tailoring establishments and washing companies.

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Syed Mahmud At Wardha

WARDHA, Oct. 14

Dr. Syed Mahmud arrived here this morning. Mr. Pyarelal and Dr. Sushila Nayar received him on the station.

Dr. Mahmud will see Mahatma Gandhi in the afternoon.

Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the Central Provinces Assembly, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi to-day in connection with the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. Mr. Gupta is understood to have acquainted Gandhiji with his reactions particularly with reference to the Arya Samaj attitude. The discussions lasted about half an hour.

PYARELAL SAYS THEY ARE INCORRECT

Reports appearing in a section of the Press that the Sewagram Ashram is being reorganised are incorrect, Stated Mr. Yyarelal to a representative of the 'United Press.'

A.-I.S.A. CHANGES

It is understood that changes to be effected in the system of the work of the All-India Spinners' Association are being discussed in detail with a view to formulate plans to be worked out in future with Gandhiji by Mr. Srikrishnadas Jaju, General Secretary of the Association.

MYSTERY MISSION

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14: Mr. T. S. Thomas, formerly Secretary to the Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, who arrived here from Sevagram the other day after consultations with Gandhiji left to-day for Bombay.

It is learnt that he will be meeting certain members of Congress and the Students' Federation in Bombay.

Strict secrecy is being maintained as to the nature of his mission. When questioned by the 'United Press' representative whether his business in Sevagram as well as the tour he is undertaking has any political significance, Mr. Thomas said, "All that I can say for the time being is that it would be untrue to say that my meeting Mahatma Gandhi had no bearing at all on the present day Indian politics."—United Press.

Ramakrishna Mission Gujarat Flood Relief Work

Swami Sambhudhananda, President Ramkrishna Ashram Khar:—

The Ramakrishna Mission has finished the distribution of immediate relief to the distressed families of the villages at the confluence of the Cauvery and two other rivers near Billimora. The villages there particularly Bogrej and Guidi are some of the worst affected villages. The work of reconstructing a few huts and the repair of several others will also be accomplished in a couple of weeks or so.

The workers of Ramakrishna Mission had been to Mandvi and Bodhan and helped the people of those places with as many as 250 pieces of new clothes (Saries, dhoties, banians, etc.) and distributed quinine pills to a number of villages in Mandvi and Chaurashi Talukas.

The Mission has in consultation with the local Congress Authorities already taken up the relief of the helpless middle-class poor of Omra, Bhatpur, Jahangirnagar, Pal, Rader, and several other villages who have not yet received any help from any party yet.

Of the various kinds of receipts the following deserve special mention:—The Bombay Combined Women War Workers, Bombay, Rs. 1,000: Mr. Donald G. Hill, Bombay Rs. 501; and A Parsi Friend of Poona Rs. 100, 332 new pants and banians from the Society of the Protection of the Children in Western India thro' Lady R. P. Masani and One phial of quinine pills from Miss M. Khan, Bombay.

We appeal therefore to the generous public to contribute their quota to our Fund. Any contribution in Cash or Kind sent to the President, Ramakrishna Ashrama, Khar, or Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, 107, Esplanade Road, or Mr. D. M. Daru, Solicitor, Secy. R.K.M., Ali Chambers, Modi St., Bombay, will be most thankfully acknowledged.

Hiten Chaudhuri Sails For U.S.

Mr. Hiten Chaudhuri, well-known in local art and cultural circles sailed for U.S.A., on 13th inst., on a business tour, partly to purchase equipments for immediate needs and partly with a view of post-war developemnts.

Mr. Chaudhury, who hails from Bengal, has been in business here for the past twelve years and moved to his present post as Manager of D.M. Kerr and Co., from Indian News Parade.

He expects to be away for six months, two of which he hopes to spend in England.

Students Form Zamindara League

LAHORE, Oct. 13.—A Students' Zamindara League in the Punjab was formed today under the patronage of Sir Chhoturam.

The following office-bearers were elected: President; Malik Altaf Ezad (Lahore Law College); Vice-President Mr. Dharam Dev (Dyal Singh College); and General Secretary, Sardar Hardip-Singh (Dyal Singh College). An Executive Committee of eleven members was formed.—A. P.

FIREWORKS BY MILITARY

Fireworks will be let off over part of Bombay on the night of October 17, during a military practice "night alarm."

LONDON INDIAN CONGRESS

Majority Of Members Who Are Muslims Want No Pakistan

LONDON, Oct. 14: The annual report of the Committee of Indian Congressmen issued to-day recounts the circumstances leading to the Formation of the Committee in August 1942 states the position of the organisation to-date and gives a broad indication of their future programme.

The document states, though a section of Indians are still outside the organisational scope of the Committee's activities, the Committee ventures to say that a large majority of politically-minded Indians, numbering nearly 700, support it for its explicit aims and programme. Such support the Committee has received clearly proves that the heart of an overwhelming majority of Indians is sound.

Secondly, when the Indian question of the Hindu-Muslim problem is confusing to a large number of people, an overwhelming majority of the Committee's supporters are Muslims and have pronounced against Pakistan in no uncertain terms.—Reuter.

Transfer Of Khuhro's Case

SUKKUR, Oct. 13: No bail application was filed to-day in the Court of the District Magistrate for K. B. Khuhro or any other accused. Mr. Soofi, I.C.S., arrived this evening and will take over charge as Assistant Collector, Shikarpur Division, to-morrow morning.

It is learnt that the case against K. B. Khuhro and others will be transferred to him for trial

Besides Daresh, who has been made an approver, another accused namely Karimbux, has also given a confession. It was recorded before the District Magistrate of Jacobabad.

Jaiprakash To Be Tried?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

It is reported that Jaiprakash Narayan, Socialist leader is soon to be tried on charges of serious offences. It is said the charges are likely to be treason, conspiracy to overthrow the Government by means of armed revolution and dacoities. The trial is likely to take place in Patna though the final decision in the matter is apparently not taken yet..

BAN ON AHRAR CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Oct. 14.—The District Magistrate, Gurdaspur, has promulgated an order under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. directing the Majlis-i-Ahrar not to hold any conference at Qadian or within ten miles of the limits of the town committee of Qadian for two months.

Their Conference is scheduled to be held at Qadian on October 27, 28 and 29.

The order directs the general public not to take part in Conference.—A.P.

Govt. Gives Back Congress Office At Montgomery

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The Congress Office at Montgomery which was taken possession of by the Government in August 1942 has been restored, it is officially announced.—A. P.

VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT FOR AMERICA

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit has applied to the District Magistrate for a passport for her and Rita Pandit to go to America. It is learnt she has already got the permission of the Government to leave for America and expects the technicalities in connection with the procurement of the passport to be completed within a week or so.

Mrs. Pandit may, however, not be able to leave for America till next month. She may visit Malabar before she leaves for America.

Mrs. Pandit expects to stay in America for about three months.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14: Rai Bahadur Mehar Chand Khanna, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, had called a meeting of the Board here on October 28 to chalk out the future programme of the party.

On October 29 a meeting of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee will be also held in Peshawar to discuss the political situation in the province.—A. P.

DAYANAND COLLEGE BOYS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

DEHRA DUN, Oct. 14.

About 150 boarders of the Dayanand Intermediate College have gone on hunger strike as a protest it is stated, against the manner in which the affairs of the hostel are managed.

The principal of the College has been requested for an interview.—A. P.

By DOULATRAO PARSHURAM

"Say—a ten-anna ticket: how much will you pay for it?" he begins conspiratorially, speaking in low tones, as you pass by him.

The conversation in such cases takes the usual traditional course. 'How much?' you interrogate in return.

"Thirteen annas", he says. Or, maybe, "Fourteen annas."

"No, twelve annas," you prepare to chaffer. But he isn't interested, or is looking in another direction. You feel discouraged. You look to the closed box office, or the heavy rush, or the long line strung up outside the ticket window, as the case may be, and your heart sinks within you. Since you have taken all the trouble to make a pilgrimage to the theatre, and have been looking forward, with all the eagerness and expectancy your heart can muster, to seeing the film, you wouldn't like to go back 'unentertained.'

Returning disappointed from a theatre and going home, with a heavy feeling on the mind, is too dismal a prospect even to be envisaged. "All right," you say resignedly, "hand me the ticket." You count out the thirteen (or fourteen) annas into his hand, and he quietly slips you the yellow strip of paper which is to secure you the realisation of your hopes, and the passage of a happy relaxed evening.

You gain admittance to the second class, and you feel satisfied. Sometimes you secure a good seat, often you don't: you have to sit in front, near the third class; even the expending of an extra three or four annas rankles in your mind; nevertheless you feel rested and, curiously, satisfied.

★

You are the quiet type. You belong among the generality of folks who visit the movies, say once a week. You don't mind paying a little extra for your dose of entertainment. You don't have the inclination to make bones over the few annas you pay into the black market. For, after all, there's no force employed in this racket of ticket hustling. Take it or go to hades, is the general attitude of the ticket hustler. And you prefer to 'take it.' But there are a few who have some fight in them. When a demand is made for fourteen annas, they counter indignantly, "Why shouldn't I put in one anna more and buy the fifteen anna ticket?"

"I have no objection It's your wish" pat comes the reply.

But by the time they reach the fifteen anna window, the shutter has gone down, and there are no more tickets for sale. They have either to go back to the hustler or take the not too pleasing alternative of returning home. Sometimes they adopt the latter, more often than not they do the former. The hustler smiles to himself, secretly, gloating over the failure of the objectors. He knows, and is cock sure of the fact, that no one really likes to go back, having once come to the theatre. And this in itself is the stabilising factor in the hustler's business.

As everybody who has ever been to a movie knows, the hustler is in his element when there is an unprecedented rush at the box office. Then he can justify his title and push around and jostle to his heart's content and to the discomfiture of others. He gets to the window first, treading on others' feet, climbing over their shoulders, and kicking their heads in the process and purchases tickets in a lot. Some of his stock tricks consist in pinching the people, kicking them in the shins or applying burning cigarette ends to their bodies.

Sometimes an unwitting person is allowed to go forward in the press by a hustler easing himself out of the writhing mass of humanity. The person feels very pleased with himself, but when he reaches the window he finds that his pocket has been neatly picked. Emerging from the struggling crowd at the window, the hustler begins to indulge in illegal ticket speculating. He tackles those who are standing hopelessly around afraid to enter into the melee, and doubtful of ever getting a ticket. When he has finished with his lot he goes back in, again. Most of the tickets at the window are bought by such as he.

★

Unlike his American prototype, the Indian ticket hustler—or, "paidagir" as he is known—cannot filch tickets. Hence he has to buy tickets through the regular box office channels. When there is an unorganised rush he crashes through, but when the queue system is enforced—as is now the rule at most theatres—he arrives early and takes the first place in the line, so that he is the first to get tickets; and he gets them in any number. Or, instead, he proceeds according to 'traditional scalping methods.' He makes a deal with the cashier at the window who will provide him with all the tickets he can handle for a slight fee—say, Rs. 10/- worth of tickets at Rs. 11/8/-. The Re. 1/8/- is the 'grease.' Mostly he starts work immediately he is handed the tickets. He works the line hawking his wares at the hopeless tail end of the line. But sometimes he waits until the box office is closed—there aren't many tickets to be sold at the window, for most of them are in his hands—and then he charges whatever the traffic will bear. He even takes the higher class in his stride and charges Re. 1/2/- for a ten anna ticket.

He is not a lone operator, usually. They work in a gang. This gang may control the ticket speculating at one theatre or at a number of theatres. The gangs have their feuds, but generally they get along nicely together There is no knowing however when bad blood will be caused among them. If their ire is ignited they don't stop short of murder—only a few days back there was a quarrel and one was killed and another severely wounded.

The hustlers are in fear of the law, of course, and that explains their conspiratorial manner of conducting business; but when the gang has managed to bribe the police detail which is assigned to cover the theatres, anything goes. Very rarely has it been that the hustler has been sneaked upon unawares; and then too it is the plain-clothes man. For such contingencies the gang usually holds a sinking fund; at the worst, a hustler will be fined.

★

He doesn't work if there is no prospect of customers. It is only when he sees a goodly crowd milling around that he prepares to operate. His greatest exploits in the line are those pictures that have a magnetic pull at the box office. "Jawab", "Tansen" "Kismet", "Arabian Nights", "Riding High" and the Bud Abbott and Lou Costello pictures are instances in point. For these films the people pay anything and the hustlers are too smart to lose the opportunity.

In reply to the traditional counter interrogation: "How much?" on the day of "Tansen's" premiere in Karachi, the price quoted was "Three rupees." The words fell astoundingly on my ears—and the assurance behind the tone of the hustler! I couldn't trust my sense of hearing Three rupees were being asked for a ten anna ticket! Was it another black market operating inside the already existing black market? I thanked my lucky stars that I had had the foresight to get a Re. 1/4/- seat reserved. If I had been asked that price I would immediately have made a beeline for the exit and left the premises of that theatre.

But the person who was actually quoted that exorbitant price, perhaps did not know the art of showing a clean pair of heels. He fussed around for a while, asking this one and that; then he went over to see if he could procure Re. 1/4/- tickets. Oh sure, he could have plenty; only, the price was Rs. 5/- for one, at "Jawab's premiere, but this was least I was. I had witnessed people paying three times the actual rates at 'Jawa'b's" premiere, but this was too much even for a hard boiled regular movie visitor like me. Now it isn't novel for me any more—the demand for such cramping rates; but on that day it was. And owing to my inborn curiosity I decided to remain in the lobby until the tickets should have been exhausted. I would go inside the auditorium at the exact time of commencement.

I strolled over to where one of the hustlers was conducting his business, and said: "How much will you charge me for a ten-anna ticket?.....Rs. 2/-?"

He didn't bawl at me as some were doing when low rates were offered, for he seemed to be a good natured fellow He merely shook his head and turned to another person. After a while I couldn't hold myself from enquiring: "Are you sure you'll be able to exhaust the tickets at such forbidding rates? I don't think many will buy them from you."

"Watch," was his only comment; complacent and sure of himself he went on hawking his wares. I had to wait hardly ten minutes before his lot was completely sold out, and not only his but that of his confederates, too. And they didn't have to butter their sales talk with persuasion; on the contrary, people came running to them, asking it of them 'as a favour.' Even after they had no more tickets to sell, one or two of the disappointed customers stood there lonesome like, begging one of the "paidagirs" to sell them tickets.

★

Try as he might the "paidagir" couldn't shake off these persons apparently scions of a rich family. Seeing that he hadn't even one ticket he possibly could not satisfy them. But when they were very insistent, he said, "All right, give me three rupees each—I'll get you the tickets."

I can't even now forget the look of relief that appeared on the visages of those two persons. Their craze, or whatever it was, would be satisfied.

But the "paidagir" had no tickets. He went to the second class entrance and got the two persons admitted. The gate-keeper smiled in pleased anticipation of the 'ice' he would receive from the "paidagir." The business was being conducted very satisfactorily, he considered I was moving towards the Reserved Class (Re. 1/4) entrance, with the intention of going inside, when the hustler whom I had questioned if he would be able to exhaust his tickets touched me on the shoulder. "Need I say anything?"—he interrogated pleasantly, when I turned around and looked at him. "But I'll tell you one thing." He turned my attention in another direction. "Look", he said, "we are already having disciples. There will be more to come, in the future, but they won't need any training. It's a wonderful art really." And he smiled

His prophecy has been uncannily true in regard to more persons becoming the hustler's disciples; of course they do not take to it professionally, only in extreme cases. But then it seemed strange and unrealistic.

★

I looked to where he had pointed. A young man, quite good looking, in a flannel suit and brown suede shoes, was trying to sell tickets to some of the disappointed customers who were still there. It had transpired that he had bought two tickets, and then his friend who had promised to come had failed to turn up. This gentleman now wanted to go back without seeing the picture. Hence he was trying to dispose of his tickets.

But instead of returning them to the box office he was resorting to illegal speculating. "I have taken the trouble to buy these tickets," he said; and that is what others such as he say. "Why shouldn't I have my profit?"

He turned to the folks around him. "Come on, who'll buy them?" he said. "They are definitely the last you'll get this afternoon."

As I turned to go inside, one of the persons came forward to buy a ticket. And then, again his voice was heard saying: "Come on, who'll buy them? Rs. 2/8- per each. Definitely the last you'll get Rs. 2/8/- per each."

The hustler is in his element when there is a rush at the box office.

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A Brother's Tribute

Nehru Likes "With No Regrets"

Jawaharlal Nehru writes in a letter to his sister Krishna Hutheesingh regarding her autobiography "With No Regrets", a second edition of which has been recently brought out by Padma Publications:

"I read the long-expected book of yours eagerly once through and then reverted to many passages. I shall read parts of it many times but for the moment I had to part with it as others wanted to read it. It is not easy for me to give you an objective review of it for I am partial to you and, even more so, the incidents you relate are so intimately bound up with our lives that I can hardly view them apart, as from a distance. Still, I shall try to give you my opinion as objectively as I can in these circumstances.

I like the book. It is very easy reading and it holds one. That in itself is proof of the merit of the writing. It is difficult when writing of one's self not to be a little stilted and artificial. You have avoided that and there is a certain natural flow and spontaneity about it which appeals to the reader. The standard of writing is good, and many passages are moving and very well written. Where there is a lapse from these heights, that in itself is not unwelcome as it indicates sincerity and an effort to express yourself rather than to hide yourself behind smooth phrases. Inevitably, your canvas was a limited one, for you chose that frame for your picture. It is a family chronicle in the main, and even that chronicle is dealt with in a series of sketches rather than of a connected whole. Nor do you go deeply into the conflicts of the spirit which often form an essential part of biography and autobiography. But to have gone into them would have been outside the scope of the book, and would have involved you in all manner of difficulties. You did well to choose this particular form and texture.

I think you have reason to be satisfied with the book and to be proud of it. There is a tinge of sadness throughout the book, as of an adverse fate pursuing us. That is a true reflection of your mind and perhaps of many minds, and indeed is the natural consequence of the unrolling of events as we look at them backward. Occasionally, as in the title of the book, there is a challenge to that fate, and that is right, for if the chronicle has any meaning it is this: that we were continually challenging fate, defying it if you will, and accepting without murmur, what it had to say in reply. The initiative was ours, not fate's and though foreknowledge of events is not given to us, there was no lack of apprehension of results and consequences. And so, though life may have been hard and bitter occasionally, it could seldom surprise us or storm us. How far we succeeded in this attitude, it is impossible for one involved in it to judge or say.

Your book is so vivid occasionally that it evoked many images in my mind and the past stood up before me, and a vague nostalgia seized me. What effect it is likely to have on others, more or less strangers to us, I do not know. It is true that large numbers of people do us the honour of taking interest in us and so they will be interested in your narrative. Also to some extent that narrative becomes symbolic of others.

Mahmud read your book with the appreciation and enthusiasm of one long connected with the persons mentioned. He read it critically also and liked it very much and there are passages in it which he cannot forget. He predicts that you will soon become a good artist of words if you continue to write. You depict tragedies better than comedies and that according to him, is a true sign of an artist. He finished the book at night with a heavy heart and tearful eyes. He adds that your book is a characteristic outpouring of an Indian woman's selfless love to those who are dear and near to her."

Women In India

'THE POSITION OF WOMEN' by Lakshmi N. Menon. Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs Series No. 2. Price As. 6.

In this pamphlet of thirty-two pages the author has managed to give an exhaustive account of the position of women in India. Health, expectation of life, maternal mentality, diseases of women, medical aid, the health of school girls, of industrial workers, birth-control, education, literacy, primary education, compulsion, secondary education, university education, adult, education, co-education, differential curriculum, women at work in fields and factories, in business and professions, in art and literature, in politics and public life, legal rights, marriage and divorce, property, francnise and the woman's movement are the various topics the author has treated.

Besides giving facts and figures the author has expressed very emphatic views on controversial questions like the birth-control, co-education and differential curriculum. The pamphlet is very illuminating and will be of great use to those interested in the problems concerning women. There is one correction, however, I would like to make. The author says that Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan 'became the first woman member of the Council of State.' This is not correct. Mrs. Subbarayan was elected to the Central Assembly and became the first woman member of the Central Assembly. It is therefore not correct to say that Mrs. Renuka Ray who was recently nominated by the Government in connection with the Hindu Marriage and Inheritance Bills became the first woman to sit in the Central Assembly.

HANSA MEHTA.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GUJERATI BOOKS

(1) LOKMATA, by Kaka Kalelkar,
(2) SARVODAYA, by Mahatma Gandhi,
(3) EK SATYA VIRNI KATHA or DEFENCE OF SOCRATES by Mahatma Gandhi,
(4) KOWSHIKA KHYAN by Jugatram Dave,
(5) VISHWA SHANTI by Umashankar Joshi.

All these five books are either reprints or fresh editions of books reviewed at the time of their previous publications. They are all published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir of Ahmedabad. They are cheaply priced and the very fact that they have run into several editions or are reprinted shows how very popular they have become.

GITA DHARM, by Kaka Kalelkar. published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir Ahmedabad.

While in jail Kaka Kalelkar had his views on the 'Samaj Shastra' (Order of Society) as displayed in the Gita Committee to paper in Marathi, which are now rendered into Gujarati. They are like his views on other subjects. Thoughtfully conceived. Difficult philosophical problems like what is Brahma? as well as problems of Ordinary Life, based on explanation of what is 'Daya' (Mercy) and what is 'Shanti' (Peace) and many others of the same sort such as Pardon, Purity, Humility, Absence of Anger, etc., are treated in a simple fashion and in a way which carries conviction. It is an original work and ought to prove as popular as his other works.

ASIANA DHARMDIPAKO—The Religious Lights of Asia, translated by Mrs. Mallibai Bakre, edited by Jayabhikhau, and published by Gujrati Grantha Ratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

This is a translation of a Marathi Book written by Gopinath Talwalkar, a well-known Marathi writer. The Gujarati version has added something to the original work i.e., The Life and Life Work of Shri Mahavir the Religious Dharmdihak of the Jains,—an important community—has been added. Srish Krishna, Gautum Buddha, Hazrat Mahomed Paigamliar and Asho Jathrosht, together with Bhagvan Mahavir's Lives and the religions propagated by them are succinctly but comprehensively set in here, together with the text and translation of the prayers peculiar to each of them. The last chapter dealing with the 'vivechan' of each Dharma is very informing and interesting.

BULANX BACHAVNAMUM, by Gandhiji. Published in the Navyuga Granth Mala of Rajkot.

The correspondence carried on with the Government of India by Mahatma Gandhi, beginning with a letter of 15th July 1943 and ending with that of 6th May 1944, after Kasturba had passed away, was published in English. It has been translated into Gujarati by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, the Editor of the "Vande Mataram" daily in Bombay. Mr. Samaldas wields both a facile pen and a facile tongue. His translation is therefore full of vigour and grace. If Mahatma Gandhi had to correspond in Gujarati, he could not have bettered what has been presented here in the shape of a translation.

K.

Science And War

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE IN WARTIME: By Masuma Rehman; Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price 6 Annas.

This is a small booklet in which the author has traced the growth of science and scientific organisations in major countries of the world. Naturally, the countries involved in the present world struggle figure prominently, in so far as their contributions to inventions of military use are concerned. In a small compass of about 30 pages of this booklet, the author could not have done more justice than giving a chronicle of hitherto-known scientific weapons, that have affected the course of war. It may be safely predicted that some of them may affect the course of human happiness too in peace times. It will then be the greatest good arising out of the evil of scientific perversions.

As a little booklet of current topics, this publication of the New Horizon Series will be found immensely informative and useful by all and within easy means of many.

N. R. T.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Brother Jiwatram K. Gurnani of Sukkur Balkan-ji-Bari wrote in the course of a letter to Dada on 1st October the Children's Day:

When September comes and the Balkan-ji-Bari approaches, the little boys and girls get new life. They, being free from the botheration of Examinations and the scorching heat of Summer, make merry. They arrange excursions, sports, music and dramas. If for any reasons they had been slack all these days, now all of a sudden, they grow active. And what a wonderful enthusiasm do they show!

Who will not feel happy when he sees children—the Builders of Tomorrow—in such a merry mood? What better service can there be than moulding these Fathers of the Future into good citizens, to prove worthy of being called the true sons and daughters of Bharat Mata! You have made a mission of life to serve these small Buds of the Rose-Garden, inspiring them to grow into beautiful Flowers: May God bless you and give you long and healthy life full of vigour and vitality to see the mission of your life fulfilled. That is my humble prayer to-day.

I thank Brother Jiwatram for his kind sentiments, and hope and pray that I may prove worthy of them. This credit of running the children's organisation, however, goes to a number of our elder sisters and brothers, and I take this opportunity to share the above feelings with them all: May we continue to do out bit best for the children's cause!

* * *

The annual Children's Day was celebrated by all Balkan-ji-Bari Local Branches of Bombay and suburbs at Matunga, under the presidentship of Lady Masani, as per particulars which appeared in a previous "Corner" of this journal. In addition Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari had arranged a long procession of children in the morning. Boys and girls in thousands, went through the streets of Matunga, carrying the Balkan-ji-Bari Flag and a number of placards mentioning their rights. There were sections of pram-cars, baba-gadis, tricycles, bicycles, etc., and the procession indeed was grand. Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Day in the morning at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Talmakiwadi Mr Abid Ali Jafferbhai hoisted the Flag and Mr C. K. Kamdar spoke on the occasion, after which a variety entertainment by children was gone through.

At Poona all the five centres of the Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Day in the Alhia Ashram under the presidentship of Dr. M. N. Natu. An entertainment programme was arranged by the Members of all centres. Messrs Kamdar and Adhiya spoke on Balkan-ji-Bari Messrs. Talwalkar and Popatlal on Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Natu on Mrs. Annie Besant. Drinks were supplied to all by Mr. Sant Singh and dry fruit to children by the Central Committee. At Manekpur, a procession with 76 torches and a photo of Gandhiji placed in a cart drawn by 76 bullocks was arranged, and Mr. Indulal Yagnik spoke on the life of Mahatma Gandhi. At Cutch Mandvi also a long procession was arranged, with a Victoria carrying three photographs of Bapuji. In the afternoon children spun on charkhas and Taklis, and in the evening lectures were delivered on the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Far away in Sind, the Day was celebrated at Karachi in the D. J. Sind College Compound, under the presidentship of Shri Keshavji, Chairman of the Municipal School Board, when boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari and Pushpa Bhawan staged a very good entertainment programme. Mrs. Muli Motiram, Vice-President of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, addressed the gathering, and light refreshments were served to all children. At Sukkur were arranged competitions in sports, songs, speeches, dramas and fancy dress, on different days, under the presidentship, on each occasion, of Messrs. Harumal Chandwani and Arjandas Motwani, Seth Mangharam Jiwandas and Miss Sarla Narsain. An effigy of Ravana was burnt, and presents were distributed amongst all children.

THE BUGLER
(Photo by Jayant Pandya)

* * *

Shri Ramesh C. Sheth, In-Charge, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, writes:

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, presented to Mahatma Gandhi Rs. 3.658. as a gift from the boys and girls of the Association, on his 76th birthday, for the Kasturba Fund, with a suggestion that this amount may be utilised for only children, especially the poor, handicapped and village children.

The collections were made by the various Local Branches of the Association as follows: Marine Lines Rs. 2.635; Delhi Rs. 310; Matunga Rs. 191; Vile Parle Rs. 120; Ghatkopar Rs. 101; Santa Cruz Rs. 100; Tardeo Rs. 75; Trivandrum Rs. 45; Chowpatty Rs. 33; Khar Rs. 20; Nagercoil Rs. 20; Rajpipla Rs. 8.

I take this opportunity to thank the Workers of all the above mentioned Local Branches in co-operating with me in this work.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN, "KHAR-BOMBAY

Boys and Girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari enjoying the "Cat and Rat" Game.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

Plight of Indian artists—Not claimed by people's representatives —Bakeries and dairies, not galleries—Bias towards art in education—"Gandhiji" without the knowledge of artists—Lady artists' response to national cause—Vested interests of the builders' trade.

Institutions established with promotion of art as their sole objective have now begun to concede to the artists their right to preside over art-functions. The precedent set by a few of them offers an opportunity to the artists to talk face to face to the audience and to ventilate their grievances against the Government and the public for scanty patronage to art extended by them both. The "eilte and elegant" who enjoy going round exhibitions hardly imagine that the average artist has to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door. The pathetic cry of art has so far fallen on deaf ears, but now the artists themselves have begun to move their tongues and they must insist upon getting a sympathetic hearing.

Voice Of Artists

Two leading artists of Bombay recently found a platform to voice the grievances of their neglected community. Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, while presiding in August over the exhibition of the Ajanta reproductions by Mr. M. A. Siddiki, stressed the importance of state-patronage for the sake of the healthy and continuous development of art. The Nasik Art Treasures brought last month Mr. M. R. Achareker on the platform as the president of the annual exhibition. Mr. Achareker rightly observed "despite procuring diplomas and certificates, how to live is a problem with many an Indian artist" and then he made an astounding revelation "and that is why I find many artists have preferred to be clerks, grocers and even fire-fighters in these days of difficulties."

Mr. Achareker has not made an exaggerated statement. The fact that the artists after five years' systematic training should be required to change the profession should be a cause of grave anxiety to every one who is interested in art and social progress. But unfortunately modern India is not initiated in evaluation of art as one of her vital interests and is, therefore, not keen to guarantee sustenance and security to her artists. Even some of the self-styled leaders of the cultural movement, who pedantically expatiate upon art as a great cultural asset, do not patronise art and do not care a straw for the artists.

Several artists are residents in Bombay—the First City of India. How many of them, except those on the staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art, are supported in one way or another by the Government? How many are claimed by the Municipality? And how many are assured decent commissions by the public? The replies are bound to be highly disappointing. Statistics if ever collected by any responsible agency will not fail to reveal that unemployment is the lot of the important community of artists. The Government, which ought to have been the first patron of art, is supremely indifferent to the cause of artists and is not expected to change its course as long as the public opinion is not focussed on art.

Except Art

The Municipality is a popular institution. It is run by the representatives of the people and claims to look after their various interests, but it treats art as a pet aversion. The members are returned by the people including the artists, but they are never inclined to champion the cause of the latter in spite of the sufficient powers enjoyed by them to do so. The Corporation of Bombay which advertises itself as a progressive body, still interprets civic administration in the terms of street-lighting, sanitation, public health and primary education. It is surprising to hear jaded Corporators indulging in discussions on the establishment of municipal dairies and bakeries, but eschewing art as a rule. Some of them pay eloquent tribute to art when they are invited to grace the presidential chair, but they lapse into their basic state of aesthetic inactivity as soon as they return to the Corporation Hall. Art is the least heard of subject in the discussions and debates of the Corporation of Bombay.

Only a few days ago Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor, while addressing a group of artists is reported to have given a consolatory message that in the post-war development artists will have to play a very important part. The statement needs clarification as regards the exact nature of the "very important part" and the agency which will call upon the artists to play the same. The Corporation has no plan for art in its sleeve, and if it has any, as a closely guarded secret, one fails to understand why the mid-war period is considered by it as inauspicious for patronage to the artists.

Legitimate Grievances

The Municipality has not instituted the Mayor's prize for the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, nor has it worked out a plan to buy a few outstanding paintings from the Exhibition every year and distribute them to the schools and other buildings. It has no department of art and architecture and no scheme of architecture for integration of mural decoration and sculpture. A municipal gallery has not hitherto appeared with bakeries and dairies on the agenda and the resolution passed by the Corporation on 8th December 1938 regarding a municipal theatre and public hall is still lying in the frigidaire of the executive.

Civic art is a municipal problem of no small importance. It demands, for its efficient organisation, the co-operation of capable town-planners, architects and artists. Bombay will be "brutalised" and not "beautified" if art is kept away as an untouchable from the sacred precincts of the municipal offices. It is high time now that the Corporation should widen its definition of civic organisation and should include therein the artistic and cultural interests of the people. The Corporators, who have always advanced the stock argument of financial stringency against any proposal regarding art, ought to realise that the artistic and cultural amenities are the actual requirements of the people and are also lucrative investments.

Since the Sir J. J. School of Art maintains a special class of mural decoration, Bombay has to its credit a galaxy of brilliant mural decorators of whom only a few are able to secure some work. Sculptors, too, are in a good number, but the mainstay of their profession is private commissions of statues and busts. Bombay does not show the magic touch of art because those, who are capable of imparting beauty and grace to it are not invited to contribute their share to the evolution of its pattern. The artists ought to have stronger grievances against the Corporation especially when it happens to be a self-governing popular body and has, inspite of it, emulated the Government in neglect of art.

Begin With Education

The Corporation has, under its control, a powerful machinery in primary education to train the sense of art-appreciation of the future citizens, but the same needs to be reorganized in an efficient and effective manner. The primary stage is just the period when the beginning should be made to train the aesthetic sensibility of children. General education should, therefore embrace art from its initial stage. Emphasis on art in the curriculum of the municipal schools will create a demand for art as the students will emerge art-minded. It will also open an outlet for the artists. The buildings of the schools and their environments should be artistic. They should show a distinct touch of collaboration by architects, sculptors and painters.

The Municipal Commissioner rightly said at the tea-party given by Major S. R. Bamji, chairman, and members of the Municipal A Ward Local Committee in honour of the Mayor on September 29, that there is scope for improvement in the quality of education. One of the improvements is a bias towards art. A practical suggestion was then made for holding a conference every year between the Chairman of the Schools Committee and the Municipal Wards Local Committees and educational experts for exchanging views on primary education. Such a conference should include educationists and artists who have assessed the educational values of art and are experienced in art—education of children. The municipal authorities should, likewise, meet architects and artists in a conference and should exchange views with them.

For The Editors

Some of the young artists of Bombay have fostered a realistic outlook and have been enthusiastically portraying, in the traditional style,

"Fishing"—By Miss S. Desai

contemporary events of political and social significance. "Mirrors of life" have appeared in recent exhibitions and the majority of them have returned to the studios in which they were produced. The leaders of the national movement, who have been accusing Indian artist of retrospective outlook, are hardly aware that the current trends of Indian art in Bombay are not detached from life. The artists, inspite of their zeal to contribute to the national movement, have found no wider outlet for their paintings. The leaders, whenever they have occasions to patronise the artists, generally slip away with lip-sympathy.

The publication of the "Gandhiji" volume was one of such occasions, but it passed away without the knowledge of several artists, who would have added their strength to the artistic get-up of the volume. The publication, which is overweighted with photographs, shows four paintings; and the contemporary school of Indian Painting of Bombay is represented by a single artist, Mr. Babu Herur with his two paintings. The volume could have been rendered more artistic by carrying out search for additional suitable painting or by inviting the artists to submit their works for selection by a committee. The editors have exposed themselves to criticism by selection of the artists known to themselves and by their failure to enlist the co-operation of other artists of Bombay. What purpose are the "mirrors of life" going to serve if they are not taken up by the public or the outstanding among them are not included in a publication like "Gandhiji"?

Response Of Lady Artists

It is interesting to note that the call for contributions to the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund did not fail to elicit a response from a new organisation known as the "Lady Artists Union". In fact, the formation of the Union was announced by its very first exhibition organised in honour of the Memorial Fund. The exhibition was opened by Shrimati Hansa Mehta at Rambagh on September 23. The organisers contributed to the fund over Rs. 200 collected as the entrance fee and fifty per cent of the sale proceeds of four paintings. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu visited the exhibition and gave an encouraging message.

The Lady Artists have for the first time formed their own Union. The exhibition demonstrated sufficient talent and also realistic outlook developed by some of the participants. The womanhood of India has its own social, economic and legal problems. The lady artists should be alive to them and should translate them in the language of line and colour. They should also approach with sympathy to women living in slums and working in factories and should portray their miserable conditions and environments. The Union should be a central organisation of lady artists, students and amateurs and should endeavour to interpret contemporary life in its varied aspects and to spread the message of art.

Traders' Boast

The All-India Federation of Builders' Association is said to have come into existence with the object of safeguarding the interests of the builders and contractors in different parts of the country. It is obviously a traders' organisation formed with the object of safeguarding its vested interests and not the vital cultural interests of the country. Mr. S. C. Bannerji, who presided over its first conference on November 3, claimed to its credit certain achievements when he said "as monuments of bricks and mortar form the mirror of the culture and civilisation of the time, I firmly believe that the present edifices and monumental structures which we shall leave to our posterity would give a convincing factural history of the present generation, if not a living inspiration to posterity". What are the monumental structures which the builders' trade has given to India in recent years?

And has the trade constructed any structure of the Indian design which can be labelled as monumental? Mr. Bannerji should be told that the structures which his trade will leave to the posterity will be the mirrors of the cultural poverty of modern India. The structures of the Marine Drive brand cannot claim monumentality and cannot be assigned a place in the cultural history. The message of modern India's aesthetic imbecility is writ large on such monstrosities and will be conveyed to the future generation.

HYDROCELE

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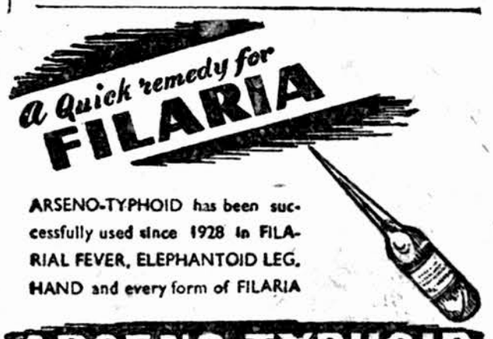
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That Divali Feeling!

H. NAGASUBRAHMANYAM

Thanks to my parents, I am having an educated life partner. We are getting civilised everyday. We have dispensed with most of these 'foolish' customs, conventions and superstitions.

I am modern. She is ultra. Her civilization lies in her hand-bag and mine in my Tartan tie—these inevitably accompany us anywhere, you know. She is forward too—made literally so by her high heeled shoes! With her college 'culture', she bade good-bye to most of the customs that are commonly prevalent in a Hindu Brahmin home. I was grateful to sweet fate.

I do not like half measures. I cannot be half-hearted in my principles. Whether she liked it or no, even these 'customary' festivals shall go. Diwali shall be the first casualty, I decided. I was well aware of the consequences of my decision. I prepared myself to stand four square against all odds.

Here is an account of what happened to me this week and my reactions.

"This is Kittu's first Diwali. He has particularly requested you to give him the pleasure of your company on this all-too-happy occasion....."

"Do you mind stopping this non sense—Leela (That is how she signs her name). What is there in a Diwali? Kittu wants to have more "presents" from his "in-law" and he gloats over Diwali. Why bother me about it?"

I turned her side. There was only vacancy. Yes, she has vanished.

★

I was having my morning shave. The child from the neighbouring block came panting. "Mama mama how do you like this frock. Father got me this yesternight. Have you not yet bought any Diwali present for Rita?"

That was exasperating.

"Baby, mind your own business. Have your Diwali and Diwali present for yourself. Don't go about making a hubbub of it? Do you hear me?"

The child did hear and went home with her head drooped.

I wish I have couched my views in polited language. But no laxity I should show in such matters if I value my rationalism. Tomorrow, my child Rita may ask for some Diwali presents. Leela may add her request. Ultimately I will be myself celebrating Diwali—no, it shall not be.

★

I had just then returned from Office. Rita came to me beaming with smiles. "Papa, there is a blue saree that 'that' mami has bought. It is really grand, pa. It will be so nice if mother wears one such this Diwali."

That is the word, I cavil at.

"Oho! Really. Frontal attack failed. So this. Is it?"

"You are angry today. I won't talk to you. Chal", Rita snapped and went out for her play.

I know in the heart of hearts that the remarks are spontaneous and that Leela had nothing to do with it. I cannot say so in their presence. They will take undue advantage of it.

In the streets I found all sorts of people swaying, laughing, talking and going merrily more or less nowhere with their Diwali purchase. Hags dropped off age. Even paroxide blondes look pretty. I said "this is all silly" and went my way.

Day before yesterday, my friend Balaram at Belgaum wrote to say that I should positively come there with my family for this Diwali. No doubt, he is a loving and lovable friend. That does not mean that I should sacrifice my principles for his sake. I wrote back at once that I do not believe in Diwali and such stuck-up nonsense and that while thanking him etc.

Saturday morning, I am emerging out of my house to the Office. The opposite block "man" greeted me with smiles. I did not like that. I do not "know" him, in that I have not been introduced to him. He persisted in his smiles and asked me formally. "Have you made your Diwali purchase, sir?" I cut him short by saying. "I mean to have none of it in my home" and proceeded to my Office.

Good God! Diwali will be over by Monday and I will be saved of these botherations—at least for a year!

★

"Good morning, Mr. Nag, I wish I have friends like you" greeted my immediate superior.

"But why?" snapped I.

"There are two parcels for you —Diwali presents, I presume."

The child in me had the day. I opened one of them. I found a blouse for my Leela, and a 'Panama' gown for my Rita and a tie for me—perhaps to hang myself! That is from Vimala, my collegemate. I cannot contain myself any longer. A sense of shame overpowered me. "Am I after all seeking a knowledge that separates me from others." I questioned.

I took that day "off"; sent Kittu a Rs. 100/- cheque our Diwali present; ordered my purchases. If perchance you found today a family merrily going towards Belgium—in spite of the rush in trains—it is Rita, Leela and myself. Surely, I shall take the earliest opportunity to apologize to that opposite block gentleman!

(Continued from Col. 4.)

improved farming methods. A dairy farm in Tennessee now employs electric milking machines to do work formerly done by hand.

(COL 4, TWO) Tennessee Valley workers tend tree seedlings that will be transplanted to form windbrakes and to hold topsoil that would otherwise wash away with the heavy rains. In seven years TVA nurseries provided 110,000,000 young trees for transplanting.

(COL 4, THREE) Developed jointly by TVA and the University of Tennessee, this processing plant for extracting oil from beans and cottonseeds is being utilised by 11 Tennessee Valley cotton mills.

(BOTTOM LEFT) Navigable waterways mean cheaper freight rates and fast, efficient delivery The Tennessee River now carries enormous quantities of wheat, lumber, pig-iron, coal, power machinery and petroleum products, and cities such as Knoxville and Chattanooga have become thriving ports.

(BOTTOM RIGHT) Power generators of the 6,300 feet (1,900 meters) long Wheeler Dam rise like mushrooms beside the power house. Electricity starting from this point is carried to industrial plants hundreds of miles away, and drives pumps, milking machines, grain mills, refrigerators and washing machines where no power was available a decade ago.

TVA

(Continued from page 5. The following is a description of the illustrations.)

PAGE 4

(TOP LEFT) The water reservoirs behind many of the Tennessee Valley dams have become popular playgrounds for the workers who built them. Boating on the man-made lakes has become a favoured sport.

(TOP RIGHT) Four hundred and sixty-four miles (746 kilometers) of the Tennessee River are now navigable because of the system of TVA dams that keep the channel depth constant. The old-fashioned river steamer Golden Eagle is shown approaching Chattanooga, en route from St. Louis, Missouri, industrial city on the Mississippi River.

(COL. 1, ONE) Freezing lockers developed through TVA research are powered by electricity from TVA dams. Communities are able to quick-freeze meats, vegetables, and fruits from their own or neighbouring farms, and to keep them until needed.

(COL 1, TWO) Utilising superphosphate fertilisers produced in TVA plants, farmers of the Tennessee Valley have restored the soil's ability to produce. They have planted sod crops where they had previously grown only cotton, corn, and tobacco, built check-dams to prevent further erosion, and plowed their ground with contour furrows.

(COL 1, THREE) Electric power from the TVA dams, reaching 9,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1943, not only drives the machinery of the great industrial plants in the area, but goes to more than 500,000 urban and rural consumers.

(BOTTOM LEFT) Built by TVA to house construction workers and to demonstrate principles of modern town planning, these homes are in the town of Norris, Tennessee, near the Norris Dam.

(BOTTOM RIGHT) Factories and plants clustered in the Tennessee Valley are to-day producing ammonium nitrate, synthetic ammonia, phosphorus, calcium carbide, spark plugs and radio equipment. They are processing copper, manganese and zinc.

PAGE 5

(TOP LEFT) Watts Bar Dam on the upper Tennessee River controls floodwaters that flow down from the Powell, Clinch, Holston, French Broad and Little Tennessee tributaries. Shown here at the time of construction, the massive generator units were not completely installed. The building on the cliff houses the control room.

(TOP RIGHT) Standing 307 feet (93 meters) high, the all-concrete Hiwassee Dam in North Carolina holds back floodwaters that used to menace the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The cost of building and maintaining the city's levee system has been sharply cut because of precise control of the river's level.

(COL 4, ONE) Electricity means

(Continued in Col. 3.)

WHAT MAKES A MARRIAGE SUCCESSFUL?

Recently we invited contributions on this subject. In order to enable our readers—excluding those in single blessedness!—to asses the issue in all its bearings, we are publishing here a "Marriage Test" devised by an American magazine. It is, of course, meant purely for a personal check-up. We have no desire to pry into your answers. Those who can truthfully claim to be in top class surely have the key of successful marriage! The below average need not, however, lose hope. Let them peruse the series of articles we begin next week!

For Wives

	Yes	No
1. Do you nag?		
2. Do you love your children more than your husband, or do you make him think that you do?		
3. Do you whine and pamper yourself and complain of numerous imaginary ailments?	.....	.....
4. Do you criticize your husband in company?	.....	.....
5. Do you think sex is indecent?	.....	.....
6. Do you sometimes feel that you would like your husband to beat you?	.....	.....
7. Do you think that a career is more important than a husband?	.....	.....
8. Do you resent your husband's outside contacts with his men friends, or his hobbies?	.....	.....
9. Do you consider your home more of a show place than a place to live in? Do you insist on having furniture "just so" at the expense of your husband's comfort?	.....	.....
10. Do you make it difficult for your husband's friends and associates to visit your home?	.....	.....
11. Do you call upon your husband for sacrifices so that you may be richly dressed, or so that you may keep up with the neighbours?	.....	.....
12. Do you speak to your husband about his lack of success or money in a manner that deflates his ego?	.....	.....
13. Do you frequently become sarcastic with your husband?	.....	.....
14. Do you think that your husband should be eternally and obsequiously grateful for the pain you have gone through in having children?	.....	.....
15. Are you jealous or suspicious of your husband's actions?	.....	.....

For Husbands

	Yes	No
1. Do you think of your wife as one of your possessions?	.....	.....
2. Do you feel frustrated if your wife acts independently or fails to act on your slightest wish or command?	.....	.....
3. Have you grown to dislike the characteristics for which you liked her before she was your wife?	.....	.....
4. Do you speak slightingly of your wife to guests or business associates?	.....	.....
5. Do you have an instinctive dislike for your in-laws?	.....	.....
6. Do you get the feeling that you were trapped into marriage?	.....	.....
7. Do you derive pleasure from spiting your wife?	.....	.....
8. Are you content to live on your wife's earnings?	.....	.....
9. Do you perform your sexual duties routinely and without love-making?	.....	.....
10. Do you ignore your wife in company?	.....	.....
11. Do you call attention to her little faults over and over again; do you nag?	.....	.....
12. Does small talk with your wife embarrass you?	.....	.....
13. Do you carelessly spend money that you withhold from your wife that she could use to better advantage?	.....	.....
14. Do you blame your wife for your vices?	.....	.....
15. Do you resent the fact that your wife contributes to the upkeep of your home?	.....	.....

Each question counts five points if the answer is "no," and zero if the answer is "yes." 75 is tops. 53-71 is high. 47-51 is average. Anything below average is just naturally bad.

World's Whispering Galleries

By R. MADHAVAN NAIR

There is a pleasing conceit that there were no Peeping Toms in the days when Lady Godiva rode in the streets of Coventry clothed in her own inviolable sanctity. But the race of Peeping Toms and Prying Pauls has since become ubiquitous. Hush! Not even the most secret kiss in the most secret hour is safe from them. Swiftly goes the news round the whispering galleries of the world till an author or a journalist whisks it away as a scoop!

Mr. Drew Pearson has crashed into the headlines with the secret of White House and Whitehall. How did he get at it? A shrewd guess is that he heard it from Senator Chandler. But where did the Senator himself get it? Sumner Welles—is the answer. But you never can tell.

Not Respectable!

Writing for diverse papers has not always been considered a respectable profession. The Simla folk in the days of Kipling rated it much worse than serving in a ship or scaring off crows. And these writers have diverse ways of worming of secrets. Ulyssis Gunne learned a Viceroy's secret at the sacrifice of his sweet-heart, Delilah Aberysmith. Says Kipling:—

" the wine was red,
Perhaps an aged councillor lost his aged ahead;
Perhaps Delilah's eyes were bright, Delilah's whispers sweet"—

To cut it short, the Viceroy's secret spread all over Scandal Point, the Mall and Lower Bazar. Delilah the Beauty called Ulyssis the journalist a beast, and all Simla agreed.

Thanks to Delilah, the Government of India were then able to spot the culprit. But no such luck has befallen them since. The affair of Bengal's Blair and Pinderel Moon found its way to the Indian Press, nobody seems to know how. And now, what would Sir Olaf Caroe not give to know how his secret cable, supposed to be in the cupboard, is walking the streets?

The keeping of secrets is a very hard task, and most of us would rather not be let into one on condition of keeping it strictly to ourselves. The possession of a secret is nothing to you if it is not known that you possess it. And it is very little, if that possession is not envied. The blazing indiscretions of many famous figures in history have been inspired either by the promptings of their ego or by the fatal fascination exercised by their Delilahs.

A Classic Retort

Gladstone and Disraeli accused each other of imparting State secrets to their wives. This controversy later took a celebrated turn. Taking his cue from Disraeli, Alfred Milner spoke of Gladstone's house at Hawarden as a "harem", and Captain Peter Wright made his own capital out of it. Driven to desperation, Gladstone charged Disraeli with being the author of the scandal. He said: "Mr. Disraeli, you will end your days either on the scaffold or by venereal disease." Then was made the most withering retort attributed to Disraeli or any other: "Mr. Gladstone, that depends on whether I embrace your principles or your mistresses."

In his incapacity for keeping a secret, the late King Edward VII, in his youth, was the despair of his mother Queen Victoria. According to Ponsonby, the Queen's Secretary, the Prince of Wales had a talent for picking up information from people in the know. Disraeli publicly complained that the Prince could not be shown confidential papers as he talked to his friends about them, friends who, presumably, included Sir Charles Dilke whom as a Radical and Republican the Queen hated.

Coming to later times: it was the standing grievance of Lord Kitchener that the Cabinet Ministers were in the habit of telling official secrets to their wives. One Minister happened to be a bachelor, but Kitchener did not spare even him. He said that this Minister shared his secrets with the wife of a colleague!

Centres Of Publicity

Indeed, Kitchener had good reason to be angry with people who could not keep secrets. He went down to a watery grave because the charms of the Tsarina were too much for the Tsar of all the Russias. The Tsar communicated the news of Kitchener's journey by the Hampshire to the Tsarina who, in her turn, told it to Rasputin who lost no time in communicating it to his German masters.

In Ireland, the Post and Telegraph Offices are said to be the centre of publicity. The secrecy of envelopes and of codes does not appeal to all those happily gifted with the Irish humour. In France, no Minister of Cabinet rank ever could repress himself before the 'ma belle amie' of the salons.

Rightly or wrongly, the East has a traditional reputation for its garrulity. It has even been held seriously by some British politicians as an argument for slowing down the pace of self-government in India. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who came to a violent end not long ago, solemnly held that Indian Ministers could never be trusted with secrets.

"I saw you take his kiss" "'Tis true",
"O Modesty" "'Twas strictly kept.
He thought me asleep; at least I knew,
He thought I thought he thought I slept".

—Conventry Patmore

Thank God!

In 1919, when the first Indian was appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council, King Edward VII asked Morley if it was not dangerous to let Indians into State secrets. When Morley wrote back that in appointing an Indian, he was only implementing the proclamation of the King's mother, Victoria, the King answered in outraged tones: "I solemnly protest against your dragging in the name of my mother. I have consulted my sons, and they also agree with me. I hope this Sinha whom you have chosen will respect secrets." Unable to bear the burden of his secrets or heartily disgusted with the whole show, Sir S. P. Sinha resigned within six months!

In the time of Montague, Sir Sankaran Nair was similarly suspected of broadcasting State secrets. The Secretary of State wrote in his Indian Diary: "He has no knowledge of loyalty to his colleagues, and consults the whole of the Congress about every minute that he writes. If he is typical of Indian opinion, I despair."

Men have changed. Times have changed. But the distrust of Indians persists. Thank God! The external affairs portfolio is in the hands of a British Viceroy, and the Secretary to the Department is Sir Olaf Caroe. Otherwise, who knows the Phillips episode would not have proved to the hilt the chronic incapacity of Orientals to keep a secret between themselves and yonder lamp post (sans bulb)?

The Battle For Holland

Story Of Nine Days' Fighting

By FRANK GILLARD

On Sunday, September 17, as the British airborne troops were landing in Holland, the Second Army began that great drive from the Meuse-Escaut line. Ahead of our ground troops lay a series of water barriers and a succession of immense obstacles, each of them likely to involve us in a full-scale and prolonged battle unless it could be seized and held by a swift attack. The British airborne troops provided most of the surprise. They landed behind the enemy lines with the task of taking keypoints and above all, river crossings all along the line of the intended advance.

It was a hazardous task as all airborne operations are bound to be. But it was vital to the whole plan. By the evening of the 17th, the Second Army had driven two miles into Holland. By the evening of the 18th, they were in Eindhoven and had lined up with the first group of airborne troops. The Germans had just succeeded in blowing the bridge over the Wilhelmina Canal but our sappers worked all through the night to repair it and on the next morning the Second Army thrust swept across Holland

Airborne troops along the route had the great satisfaction of seeing their hopes completely fulfilled as our armoured columns reached them one formation after another and swept on over crossings which they had seized and defended so gallantly.

It was at the very approaches to Nijmegen that the advance was halted. Here the Germans had concentrated in great strength south of the bridge over the Dutch Rhine—a tremendous bridge spanning the greatest waterway of them all. Our spearhead launched a blitz attack against the Germans in Nijmegen there and then on the evening of the 19th. But it was not successful. During the next few hours of the assault, a crossing was made over the Rhine and the northern end of the bridge was seized finally by this joint action of American parachutists and British armoured forces and the Nijmegen bridge was in our hands intact by 7 o'clock on the evening of the 20th.

This was a tremendous achievement and it was made possible only by the gallantry of the British airborne troops still further north at the next water barrier of Neder Rhine at Arnhem. These men fought with a gallantry which has never been surpassed in any war. From the start they knew theirs was the most dangerous task of all. For they were farthest from the relieving armies. They were nearest to German reinforcements. They had to take the brunt of the overwhelming German attacks, while their comrades further south were being relieved by the advancing Second Army. Those who were with these men at Arnhem will tell the story of how they lived and fought through those critical days and how they denied the bridge over the Neder Rhine to the enemy right up to midday on the 20th, so that he could not send reinforcements south to Nijmegen by a quick route but instead had to move all his troops around through Emmerich in Germany with the result that they arrived too late.

It was the battle fought by our airborne troops at the Arnhem bridge which enabled the Second Army and other airborne troops to seize the crossing at Nijmegen and sweep across the great river.

The orders were that all risks were to be taken. The advance must go on. All risks were taken but it was physically impossible to use our tanks under the obtaining conditions. The command was given for the infantry to go forward. Somehow, traffic problems on the narrow road were overcome. The infantry leapfrogged over the armour and took the lead.

On the 24th the decision was made. We must get across the river in strength within the next 24 hours to relieve the airborne troops or we must withdraw from the far bank of the river. On the night of the 24th, we did get many more troops across than before and a few tons of supplies but still not enough men or supplies to tip the scales in our favour.

So during Monday the 25th it was decided to abandon our positions on the north bank of the Neder Rhine and on Monday night under cover of a tremendous bombardment our men withdrew a depleted, gallant and undaunted force. It was not a defeat. In those few days from September 17 onward, the Second Army swept forward over not less than five major obstacles, the Wilhelmina Canal, the Dommel River at Oedenrode, the Zwee Canal at Veghal, the great bridge over the Maas at Grave and the Dutch Rhine itself (the Waal) at Nijmegen.

The tremendous effort of the airborne troops at Arnhem aided this great advance beyond all measure. We have failed so far only to hold the crossing over the last big water, the Neder Rhine at Arnhem.

The German may try to crow but looking at the picture as a whole, the battle for Holland has so far gone very decidedly in our favour and the glory of the men who fought this first battle of Arnhem against such odds will last for ever.

In a broadcast B. B. C. commentator Frank Gillard with the Second Army gives an over-all picture of the beginning of the Battle for Holland.

"Yes, my dear, I told her 'Why worry' about your fur in the rain. You never saw a rabbit with an umbrella."

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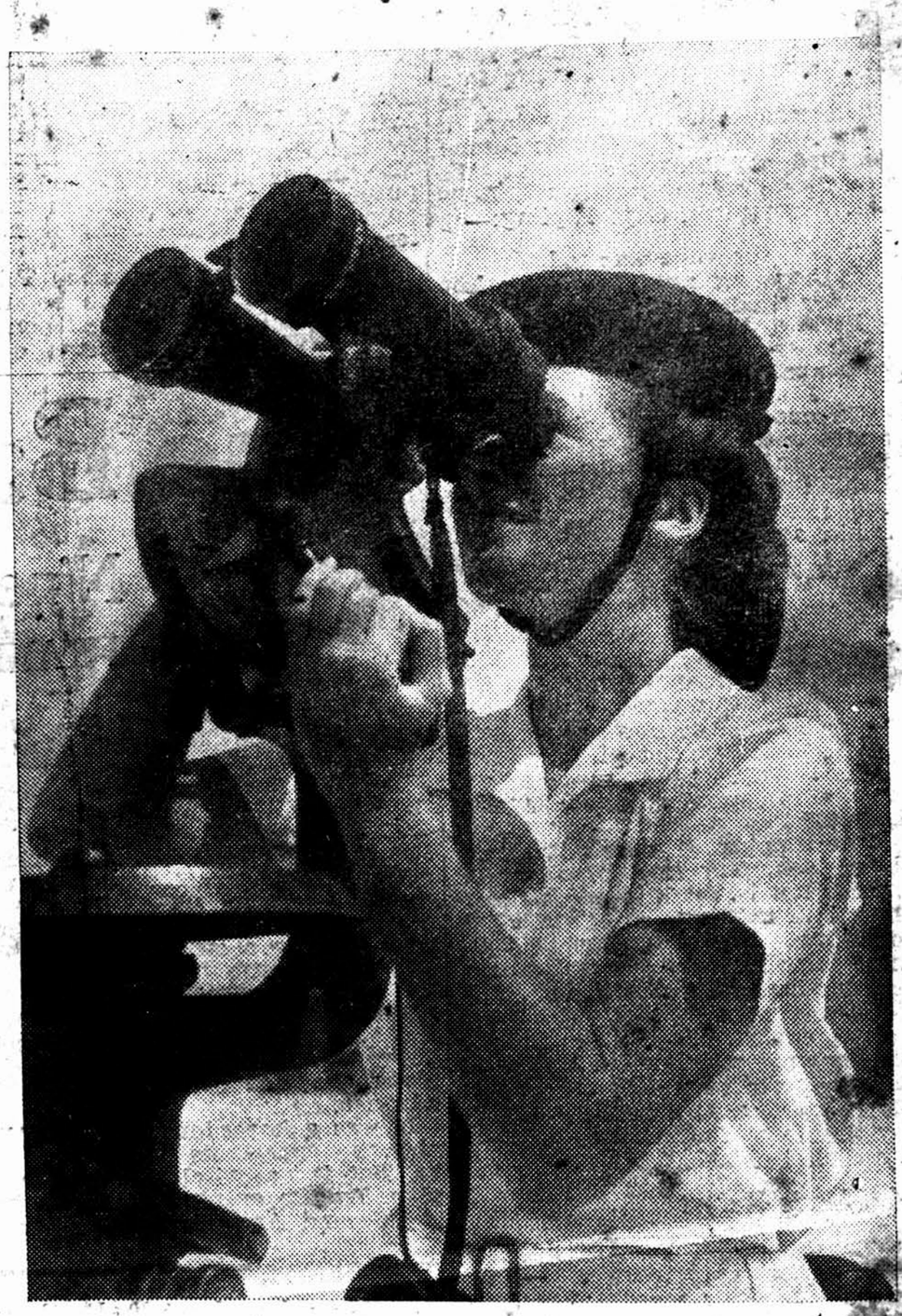
EVE GOES TO SEA *(Not Quite!)*

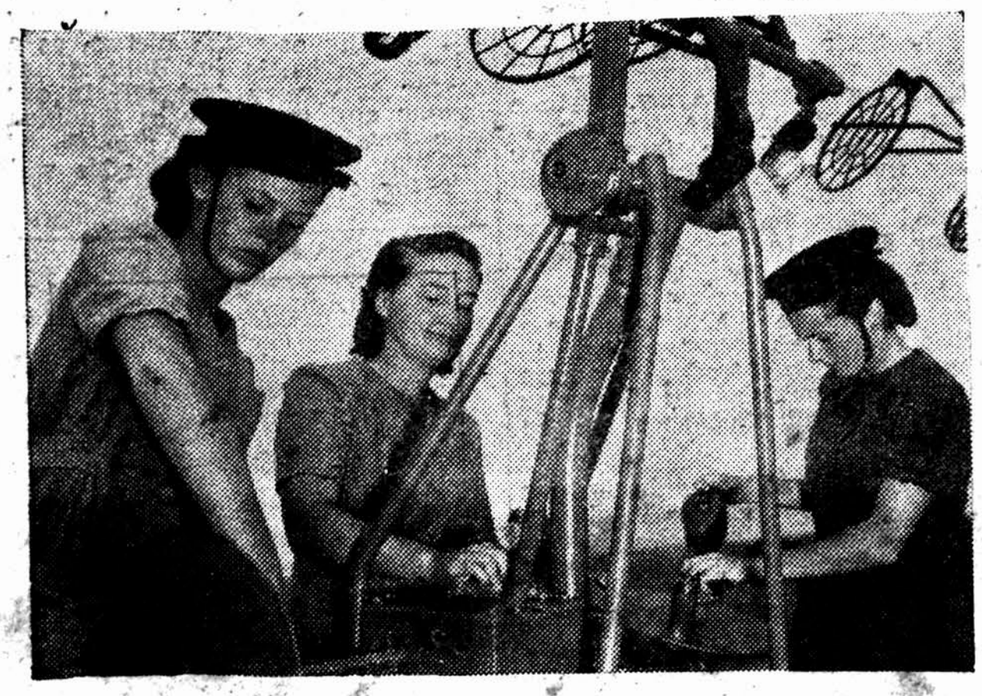
Since the Naval Wing of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) was formed in December last, a large number of women have come forward from all parts of India to assist in the work of the Royal Indian Navy and so relieve men for more arduous duties. They have found service in the Royal Indian Navy's Communications Branch particularly congenial, and are now employed at Naval Headquarters as well as at ports, where they are engaged in the transmission of Naval messages. Officers and auxiliaries also carry out secretarial duties in Naval shore establishments, and at H.M.I. Gunnery School assist the staff training Naval personnel.

(Right) Second Officer Asiya Hasan, of the Naval Wing of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India), recently gave a broadcast talk on the Naval Wing from the Delhi station of All India Radio. Her home is in Calcutta and she was formerly in the Bengal Educational Service.

"Aircraft in sight. Green 50. Angle of sight 15". Using the loud hailer, Auxiliary Beryl Bushby passes to the gun's crews the information given her by Auxiliary Anne Kilburne.



On identifying the target Auxiliary Anne Kilburne gives the gun's crews the bearing and angle of sight. "Aircraft in sight. Green 50. Angle of sight 15" she calls.



Members of the W.A.C. (I) Naval Wing assist the instructional staff in H.M.I.S. Himalaya.

While ratings lay and train on the target, Petty Officer Georgie Wexham keeps records for the analysis of the practice.

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